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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. e paid for is printed after the name on each thus every week subscribers can see when of subscription expires. Timely attention the part of those desirous of renewing will

AGENTS. Owensboro, J. Haselden, Bryanteville. S. J. Mosely, Keene, and Grownsboro, J. D. Rmith, Richancond. Vernou. M. Vernou. Villa. Casevville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-Harrodeburg, villa. erry's Station, sown. er. Campbells-Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkine-MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

neelves credit and gave the country increasittee on Rebellious States, and Mr. Wilson's substitute. The most prominent features of the bill, as reported by Mr. Ashley from the committee, were the appointment of military governors for the States in rebellion; the abolim of clavery by Congress, and the severe punshment of slaveholding in the future: provision for enrolling and swearing the voters of the everal States; and providing for the calling of a convention, but prescribing in advance what and, in default of doing it, it might be pro regued by the military governor, and another ion called to do the work as prescribed. The bill materially enlarged the political and leral status of the negro.

A singular and the principal feature of Mr. Wilson's bill was the provision that no memheretofore declared to be in insurrection until the President should declare that all armed reance to the Government and laws of the United States in such State had ceased. The y of this is apparent. It left the President retion. An entire State might beed loyal, or submit to the laws, but a roaming comthe laws of the United States, would preven he people of that State from enjoying the benefits of a civil State government. truth is, Congress cannot confer any such powwident, nor fix any condition precedent to the admission of members to future Under the constitution, each ouse is the sole and supreme judge of the election of members, and no such law being passed now could bind any future Congress use the constitution is the supreme law.

The radical error in all such bills is that the people do not need to have, and cannot have neer conferred on them by Congress to organize a State government. They have that inherently, the only limitation upon its exercise being that the State government framed or put in motion shall be republican in form, and compatible the United States. Within this limit the people ave the power, and any attempt to confer it is any complicated and harsh conditions will be mre to retard the accomplishment of the end rebellion, and let the people act within their

the result, was owing in great part to the very against these bliss. It was an honor to him, to Massachusetts, and to New England. It is peviews advocated in so able a manner by a New England man. Now that the military power of decmable fall, and the amendment to the constisecured, the country and the Government case have already been so wellnigh ruined by this of the House upon this subject is full of hope to the country. While the nation is more deterand the people are rapidly concluding to remov in Congress are having an appreciation of this problem of the restoration of civil government,

day at twelve o'clock to reassemble in May. It tains a good deal of talent, and, we think, a action has generally been judicious and wise It has not gone according to our opinions in all erred in some. We wish all the members a safe

We regard the reassembling of the Legisla ture in May as right and proper. These are times of stirring events. Important changes are taking place continually. Nearly all things are rapidly shifting. We know what has been and is, but we know not what is to be. We can but vaguely conjecture to-day what will be of to-morrow. Before the close of March or o die of a Mundy. We don't want to be in it in all directions more numerously and fiercelthan they have ever yet done. Whilst such cirnegaments are before us, our General Assembly ould not be away for any long time from the military authorities will do their duty, and the Legislature should take good care to be the utmost watchfulness and vigor from all the

that we are everlastingly prating about the gallant and chivalric rebels as if there were no other kind among them. What's to be done with an editor, who, reading our paper, can get It seems to us that every man, like an accomedating steamboat Captain, should give him

the niggers wouldn't fight, but that they find they fight better than the white Federal soldiers. Ah, rebs, has smart Uncle Sam taught you more about your own niggers than you ever knew before though you have lived with

steresting. There is a dreadful fascination in razing upon the bloody drams. Who would willingly sink into sleep to wake up only at the

Generals Crook and Kelly slept in Comberland, Md., without any guard and were taken by guerillas. Officers captured through their own carelessness don't deserve to be ex-

tograph cut all to pieces. The lady in this regard. Beauregard retreated before Sherman, and Johnston comes up once more—probably to case cut a prettier figure than she ever did be-

ill probably have the Spring-fever; in the Sammer it will have the Summer complaint; and by all it will have its final fall.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

In the Richmond Enquirer of a late date ere is a very bitter article against the Gulf States. It exhibits a feeling not only wrathful out revengeful. It is a fierce complaint that the order rebel States have been deserted by those further South in this great crisis and exigency of the war-basely deserted in the conflict for Independence. It says that the Gulf States forced the war, forced it in opposition to the will of ca the most sinpendons war of modern times is Virginia and the other border States, forced it progressing. The smoke of one conflict scarce. in disregard and defiance of their earnest appeals and remonstrances, and that now, when the most terrible of emergencies has come through their instrumentality, they stand back and do nothing but throw obstructions in the way of the rebel cause. It says of the border States: They wanted to avoid the war, for they knew how much of misery and rain it would involve, and npon whom that ruin would fall. They wanted to consult, to take advice, to concert for united and deliberate action. But they were not permitted to do so. The States further Sonth repelled advice, rejected concert, and cast Virginia and her children adrift amid territic and increasing war. Nothing could check the aclish impotencity of those who risked little of disaster to be endured by others. The Border States were forced into a war which they did not seek, by which they were certain to be ravaged and rulned, for the benefit of States which counted on ecapting most of its calamities. One thing, at least, under these circumstances, they had a right to expect. They could not foresee that the Gulf States would descripted. They wanted to avoid the war, for they knew not foresee that the Gulf States would descrit them in their day of trial. The compact of mutual support has been broken. After Virmatual support has been broken. After virginia has given everything to the war—when
her slaves have been set free, her railroads toru
np, her population decimated, all her sonrees of
prosperity destroyed—the more Southern States,
who forced her into this position, refuse to come
to her rosone. They refuse to put their slaves
into the field to fight for the common good.
The bill for that nurpose was defeated in the The bill for that purpose was defeated in the Senate "chiefly by the votes of the Gulf States." South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Missishpir refine to give up their slave property even to save that for which they have compelled Virginia to sacrifice everything she had in the world.

And the Enquirer not only complains hitterly, but threatens fiercely. Moreover its threats are deeply significant. They express a great deal, and seem to mean a great deal more than they express. The Enquirer says of the defeat of the negro-army bill by the vote of the Senators and Representatives of the Gulf States, "that vote must be reconsidered; the slaves must be given or we may perish; the army demands itand it is sometimes impolitic to refuse the demands of an army like that which Lee commands." Here's a bold threat, that, if the Gulf States will not give their slaves to the armies, the armies will take matters into their own hands without regard to Congressional rushing weight of despotic military power in the meanwhile, the Governor of Georgia ie out in a message to the Legislature of that State, charging that she has been neglected and abandoned by the Confederate authorities, recommending the establi a militia system, the troops to be in no case urned over to the Confederate Government, opposing the arming of slaves, complaining of the usurpations of the rebel Congress and acseing that body of many abuses, charging all iste rebel dieseters upon Jeff Davis and his Cabnet, and denouncing the rebel Government as

Thus the situation grows decidedly interest ing. Not only is there a big rebellion in the ath, but a broad of snb-rebellions, rebellions against the rebellion, seem to be fast hatching. The great rebellion is likely to have a large family, and they will probably worry his life out of him.

ALL ABOUT SUE MUNDY .- We have received river, a communication signed with the names of Sue Mundy and three of her chief officers, ogether with a note in Sne's name alone. Sue, in her individual note, asks us to publish the ommunication of herself and her officers, and proposes, when she and we meet, to pay the in whatever currency we prefer. Well, let us think what we will take pay in. We don't want it in Confederate notes, for our pockets wouldn't hold enough to pay for "a nip" oce for Sne and ourse t in lead, for we have mettle enough in us

The American should be a little more careful in its use of language. We gave no report, requite as much point now as we need. We hashed or hashed, that the rebels were about to refer not to take it in hemp, for we are a temperance man and have decided objections to stated that we had reason to say that they ex-pected to do something that would startle the retting high. We won't accept it in kisses, for we would rather be kissed by the Devil's daughworld. No doubt they have expected as much ter with her brimstone breath than by a tomfrequently and been disappointed, and we expect that their expectations will be disapboy. We'll not submit to have it in hugs, for those who have seen Sue in her guerilla cospointed now. But that's no reason why we tume say that she is a little bare. So we'll not shouldn't make a passing mention of their exsue to Sue for favors of any sort. She has done pectations. The Baltimore paper is old enough a great deal of stealing, but she can't steal our and big enough and taiented enough to be heart, and we don't care to have her steel her

of your pistol-barrel. We would rather feel

fire-arms. You may drill your troops as thor-

ter that you pull hemp from a cross-beam than

of your Deringers. You can spit fire enough

at us yourself without calling in the ald of your

side or pocket arms. Many think that it makes

no difference on what day of the week a man

dies, but we confees that we shouldn't like to

front of you if the breech of your weapon is

going to commit a breach of the peace. We

prime of death against our handsome prime of

life. If you come, don't bring Quantreil along

our forests would of its own accord twist itself

into a withe at his appearance. We, individ-

ually, won't harm you. Though somewhat of a woman-killer in our youth, we have got en-

tirely over that in our full manhood. Let the

nterview be soon, for we apprehend, that, be-

have seen-laid in the straw. Folks call you

Mundy, but we suspect that you are all the week

round. Tell us whether you are as unprinc

pled as some say, or whether you have "a lly-

unlike yourself, are pregnant of great things.

Undoubtedly you are now in a perilous situa-

tion, but you may in due season be triumph-

antly delivered. But pray don't send anght to

will not be a sin to be laid at our door.

be left in a basket within our gate, for the thing

You have been an awful girl, Sne, we must

colors, that no doubt white, yellow, and black

night. Onr Journal may bring you and your

fellows to justice and thus be to you and them

anthorities civil and military command us to

cut down you and your gang wherever we can

see you all hanging about here, we'll be hanged

ourselves if we'll cut down one of you. And

and was enperseded by Hood. Hood retreated

before Sherman, and was superseded by Bean-

doom. If he moves, he moves to his doom. His doom will soon be upon him. Can't he al-

Susanna, Susan, Suzie, Suky, Suc

now for the present good-by,

ghoets haunt you continually, the black ones

You have killed so many persons, of all

courteous in its bearing. CONDITION OF CHARLESTON .- So long as waste, but she can't commit her own little one Charleston resisted the naval attacks made against it, the rebel journals represented that We fear that we can't make a bargain with the city was comparatively unharmed by the ou, pretty and gentle Sue. Still if you will Yankee fire. They asserted that but few of onr ame time and place, and promise not to have shells exploded, and that, unless we resorted to any improper sime at us and not to look through some new tactics, an entire century would be other eights on getting a sight of us, in short consumed in demolishing the cradle of the renot to be at all enappish toward us, and not to bellion. Now, however, that it has fallen, we frighten us, as ghosts are said to be frightened are informed by these same Southern prints by a cock, we may meet you and talk matters that "It is not Charleston city, but the empty over with you confidentially. Abstemions as and ruined shell of a city that the enemy have we are, we would rather accept the contents of found lying with its door open, and entered

without opposition." the wadding of your bosom than your pictol-The order of the Confederate Secretary of War that all Confederate officers and soidiers have ever "lifted" rushing furiously toward us in Kentucky shall leave the State and return to rather than behold your Colt's stock lifted at the Confederacy on penalty of being pointed us. We should be almost as willing to see the nipples of your bosom as the nipples of your as guerillas" distinctly recognizes the right of our anthorities to treat captured guerillas oughly as you please, but please don't go to differently from other prisoners of war. rilling a big hole through us. 'Twould he betwell, very well. The rebel recognition of this right may prevent trouble. Let all guerillas a trigger at us. We have had many openings

The Baltimore Clipper of the 28th ult. nds to quote from the Lonisville Journal of 1819 some remarks upon emancipation, taken probably from the Louisville Conrier of that year. The Clipper, by means of this perpetration, makes an opening for the letting off of some of its ill-emelling gas under our nostrils.

GT General Lee advocates the arming of slaves, but the language in which he advocates it shows that he has grave misgivings upon the subject. And he may well have them. We fully believe that the rebels, in raising black troops, would be recruiting for the Federal service. We have not a doubt of it.

The rebel papers say that the conquest of cir scaboard cities has not weakened them. The conquest and restoration of their whole section to the Union wouldn't weaken them but reasonably hope to be as a separate nation.

The Richmond Dispatch thinks that Sherman is "bound for Charlotte and Raleigh." Sherman isn't "bound" at all. As a member of the rebel Congress lately announced, "Sher-The Richmond Dispatch says bitterly that he South "owes the North a debt that she will

If 'tis "a debt" she will be very sure never to General Sherman said that he would not destroy private property. But how does he do? Petersburg Express. Pretty well, he thanks you; how do you do

not be slow to pay when opportunity offers.'

It seems that Bill Davidson, the rufflan guerilla, though wounded, was not killed, bnt, if half of what is said of him is true, we hope that he will be before he gets out of Federal

The rebel papers say that Sherman is stuck in the mud." They have thrown so nnch mnd at him that we can't much wonder if he is ankle-deep in it.

The Richmond Examiner says that Beanregard is reported to be crazy. All the Confederate Generals seem to have had enough to make them so.

The rebel armies are likely to be soon round fine. They are between Grant and Sherman, the upper and nether millstones. Rebels, if you conclude that your deter-

mination to rebel was wrong, rebel against it.

While the nations of the Old World are Two or three Germans who reside near mparatively at peace with each other, the six-mile post on the Bardstown pike, came ands of strife disturb the quiet of the New in the city vesterday afternoon, nearly out of World. America is being drenched in human breath, in search of the commander of this blood. The fiery orb of Mars rides proudly in post. They stated to Coi, Dill that a considerathe stormy sky, and we hail it as our bic number of guerillas were in their neighborgood, and begged him to send a detachment of god. The bugle sounds the alarm, and the flash of guns, the clang of steel, the roops to scour the country, as they felt themroar of cannon, and the rattle of mnsketry teli clves to be in a very uncomfortable position. of battle. In the United States of North Ameri-One stated that a small squad of guerilias were een yesterday morning between nine and ten

progressing. The smoke of one conflict scarce-

ly clears away before the clonds envelop an-

other. The groans of the sick, the wonnded.

and the dying fill the air; new graves are

scooped, and fresh mounds heaped above cold,

rigid forms, and everywhere throughout the

land eyes are weeping with sorrow. In Mex-

and strong arms wield the implements of war.

A contentious spirit is rife in the South Amer-

ican States. In some sections the conflict al-

ready has commenced. Brazil, Uruguay, and

Paraguay have marshalled their forces, and news

of battle is borne to distant ears. Augry dis-

cussions prevail, and appearances indicate that

other States will be drawn into the quarrel, and

become involved in war. Thus, while the peo-

ple of the New World are engaged in cutting

each others' throats, the Old World basks in the

supehine of peace. A thousand million of peo-

ple inhabit the globe, divided into more

than a hundred different nationalities,

yet, only those nations that boast of

in war. The notes of battle had scarcely died

away in Europe, before the sounds were heard

the Old World, when the roar and dln of conflict

progress. A strong, naseen power appears to

is changed. They seem to stand in astonish.

ment while their civilized brothers, with bloody

carnivals, add new pages of history to the world

We cannot veil the orb and consign it to dark-

will come of a declaration of war ln Europe

without exaggeration, that, had anyone, at the

time of the Presidential election in November

last, predicted the military achievements of the

three months of winter, he would have been

looked on as a lunatic. The fall of the great

rebel strongholds of Wilmington, Charleston,

and Savannah, the occupation of the capitals of

South Carolina and Georgia, the march of Sher-

man from Chattahoochee to the ocean, and from

the ocean to the Great Pedce, the rout and de-

moiition of Hood's army, the scattering of

Cobb's forces, the donble hegirs of Hardee, the

Hoke, the advance into North Carolina and to-

ward Lee's rear-the possibility of such a speedy

achievement of each vast labors-the possibility

of such a marvellous and unbroken series of suc-cesses, entered into no sane man's head. But

this bold catalogue gives a faint idea of the

greatness of the triumphs of the armies of the

trievable damage inflicted upon the rebellion.

Union, and the staggering blows and irre-

The Lonisville Journal rehashes the old report

ibly, throw down their arms, and

The only thing of

that the rebels are about to do something which

will "startle the world." The only thing that kind which it is in their power to do wor

In Enrope the nations are now at peace with

ost in warlike demonstrations. Now all

state of civilization are involved

co, also, are heard the sounds of strife,

clock within three miles of the city. NEW REGIMENTS .- Three new regiments reorted at the Barracks yesterday-the 153d Inana, seven hundred strong, from Indianapolis, the 188th Ohio, numbering eight hundred men, from Columbus, and the 153d Illinois, nine nndred and fifty strong, from Springfield. The last-mentioned regiment was forwarded to Nashville vesterday.

General Crook, commanding the Depart ment of Western Virginia, has been captured hrough his own carelessness. Suppose the gallant Coionel Straight be appointed in his

A young girl in this city lately poi

per father. There are a set of undutiful fellows

in the South who have been shooting at their kind, good uncle every day for the last fou years. If the Southern Confederacy doesn't raise negro armies, it will very soon go down. If it does raise negro armies, it will go down still

sooner. Nigger or no nigger, it is bound to go

on American soil. The verdure had not yet be-The rebel torpedoes, when our steamers gan to grow over the graves of slain heroes in un over them, explode and make great havoc. The rebel Confederacy, when onr armies run dieturbed the quiet of the new continent. War ntirely over it, will explode and hart nobody seems to be an essential principle of human Co Lee is a great General. If he ventures : will that some of the enlightened nations of the battle with Sherman, his troops will no donbt be skilfully handled, but the handling of them earth shall constantly be engaged in scenes of deadly conflict. The savages formerly were will probably be done by Sherman.

> The rebel forces have now but one gran nancenvre in front of our troops. It serves them upon all occasions and is popularly known as the skedaddle.

ach other, but clouds are gathering in the sky, and at no distant day the elements may produce f the end" of the rebellion. Let Lee be whipped storm. Each Power seems to have a premoand Richmond captured, and we may be at the nition, and is busily preparing for war. It is probable that the god of Mars will soon be The Raieigh Register says that bltter nsferred from the new to the old continent. arses "flow in a continuous stream from the

outhern soul." Then that soul should be ness. Its fiery rays must always light np some dammed. scene. Appearances indicate that with Gen. Hampton of the rebel army wa the proclamation of peace in America tidings alt-sacrificing enough to burn his own house at

Columbia, but not to stay in it while it was Human progress makes strange demands, and burning. we may well regard man as a puzzle, and be wilder our minds in trying to solve the princi-The rebels chant dirges one day, and zannas the next. And we think that the hozarnas sound considerably more doieful than OUR TRIUMPHS -The New York Times says

We hope that Grant and Sherman will ut Lee's force in two. Then Lee will be indebted to them for an entire division of his

is and his Generals. He wishes to treat to ecure peace, and they re-treat to avoid fight. Ladies, don't marry an officer or soldler in

flight of Beauregard, the flight of Bragg or The rebels say that General Sherman is stuck in the mud." Their Confederacy seems to be getting stnek in the jngular.

give him the mitten to keep his own warm.

The Confederates say that there is a lion in Gen. Sherman's path. How fared it with the lion in the path of Samsom? We don't know how the radical editors

ould succeed in hunting fuil-grown deer, but they are great at fawning. Nothing seems to stop Sherman. The rebels may draw a check upon him, but he

It is stated, that, when our troops entered many tails?

well, considering how much he used to spllt in do something that would startle the world. We | his youth. for volunteers are the only right kind of bounty-

> The rebels throw some of our railroad trains off the track, but they can't threw Sherman off.

> The men most anxions for peace are gen ally those who are bravely fighting for their country.

> The late fight in Georgia between Wheel er and Kiipatrick lasted three hours. And then Wheeler wheeled.

The Federal troops occupied Columbia out have left it. Like Othelio's, its occupation's but Jeff Davis is getting cornered.

If a murdering guerilia calls for quarter, tell him that it isn't quarter-day.

Bragg, Hardee, Beauregard, and Hood are four-runners of rebel defeat. RECRUITS .- Fifty-four recruits arrived her

esterday from Oswego, N. Y. Gen. Sherman's army is a flashing light in he South. It is an aurora australis. LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] The Legislature for the present has adjourned, and our city has lapsed into its wonted quiet, which to very many is a great relief. The members for the most part lett. for their homes on Friday and Saturday, only a few remaining to go through the form of adjourning the morning, which was done at 6 A. M., in order

that these wishing to go via your city might avail themselves of the early train.

A vast amount of business has been transacted during this sitting, and much of it of a very important character. But it is not our purpose to enter into a recapitulation of the proceedings. purpose to enter into a recapitulation of the proceedings.

We would, however, call the attention of those interested to the law reorganizing the militia of the Common wealth, as every one liable to military duty is directly interested in knowing its provisions and avoiding its penalties. It divides the militia, as at present, into three classes: I. The active militia; 2. The enrolled militia; and 3. The militia of the reserve. The latter is composed of all white males less than 18 and over 45 years of age, and such persons as are otherwise exempt from service in the enrolled militia, and are liable to be called into service only in cases of extreme danger. The active militia is styled the "Kentneky National Legion," and is to be composed of all companies organized or to be organized under the act, either of volunteers or drafted men. It is to be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, and may be called into active service by the Governor at any time during the existence of the rebellion, in case of actual or threatened invasion or apprehended insurrection and obstruction of the execution of the laws. The machinery of its organization would require too much space to give in detail, but is very similar to the mode prescribed in

uld require too much space to give in detal but is very similar to the mode prescribe the State Gnard law. Full directions, inforon, and instruction upon the subject can be had v addressing Adjutant-General D. W. Lindsey The enrolled militia consists of all ahir odied white male residents or citizens bet

inties are, and the penalty for a failure to dis liarge them. This may very properly be called general W. C. Whitaker's bill, for he reported

it from the Military Committee in the Senat

The enrolled militia consists of all ahlebodied white male residents or citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except members of the active militia and sneh persons as are exempt from military service by the laws of the United. States or of this State, to be enrolled by the assessor in each county, and recorded by the County Clerk, who shall, prior to the lst day of September, in each year, make return to the Adjutant-General, stating the number of the enrolled militia in the county, and a list of snch of them as are members of the active militia. On every enrolled militiaman who does not become, within ten days after the passage of the act, a member of the active militia, there shall be assessed in lieu of military service the sum of five dollars annually, to be collected as the county levy, and to be paid into the State treasury, to be kept as a distinct militia fund.

These are the more important provisions of the law. We embody them in our farewell letter, becanse of the fact that all the people are interested in knowing that the Legislature have not failed to take action looking to the defence of the State, and, further, those immediately concerned are interested in knowing what their duties are, and the penalty for a failure to discharge them. This may very properly he called MORE RECEUITS.—One hundred and ten reernits from Camp Butler, Illinois, fifty from Fort Adams, Rock Island, two companies for here yesterday.

fantry, and Moses Gales, 5th Tennessee cavalry, were arrested in the city yesterday as deserters. James Athens, of the 10th Tennessee cavalry,

nois, and three hundred and eighty-nine men were transferred to Nashville, forty-seven men

ereat leader, but he has never won a victory yet, and we don't believe he will begin with

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865

An ineignificant party of radical abolidonists, led by Charles Summer and Wendell Phillips, nrgc that it is the daty of Congress, under the Constitution, to cnact a law which shall gnarantee universal suffrage to "all loval men, irrespective of color." They argue that such a law is required by the constitutional provision that Congress shall guarantee a "republican form of government" to every State, hold. ing, as they do, that universal suffrage, irrespective of color, is essential to such "form of government" This novel idea is consistent only with the progressive ultraism of a small have of New Eugland politicians who have no clear conception of the relation of the States to the General Government, and whose theories are at once impracticable and destructive. Forturately for the country, the peculiar adherents of Sumner and Phillips are too insignificant in numbers to seriously endanger our wisely-balanced frame-work of government. Their ultra theories are rejected by nine-tenths of the loyal American people.

The Congress of the United States has no power to vest the elective franchise, determining the qualifications of voters in the respective States. That power resides in the States alone. No power over this subject was delegated to the General Government by the States, and it is wholly beyond the anthority of Congress. The idea seems to prevail among some men of intelligence in this State that, under the second section of the amendment recently proposed by Congress to the States, abolishing slavery throughout the Union (and which specifies that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"), Congress will have power to confer the right of suffrage npon the emancipated slaves. This idea is inempatible with any just construction of that ection, and can never command more than a harmless support in the National Legislature. It will be clear, upon the slightest reflection, that this question does not belong to the field of national legislation, but is confined to the States respectively. Suffrage is not an essential qualcution of legal liberty; it is a privilege subject o the discretion of the States; and the emanelpation of the slaves does not therefore involve heir enfranchisement. At any rate, Congress has no constitutional power over the subject, nor will any be conferred by the proposed antlvery amendment; the subject rests exclusiveiv with the States. In this connection, we snb join the following extract from a prominent and duential administration organ, the New York Times, which clearly and foreibly exposes the intenable character of the views held on the estion by the ultras of the Sumner and Phil-

We find nothing in the Constitution, or l mon sense, to warrant this novel definit We see no reason to suppose that the statesmen of 1787 meant anything of the sort when they neorporated into the Constitution the clanse, the United States shall guarantee to ever-State in this Union a republican form of government." They designed to impose upon the General Government the obligation of taking General Government the obligation of taking care that the sovereign power of the State should reside with the people thereofthat it should not be shared with a person claiming a royal prerogative, making a limited monarchy—or be surrendered altogether to any person, making a dictatorship or despotsh—or to a class of persons, making it an oligarchy or an aristocracy. They intended to secure that the primary source of power in every State should always be kept exclusively among the people. This would keep the form republican. What portion of the people should be vested with the franchise, and what not, was left entirely to the discretion of each State. Most of the States of that period, in their successive discretions, made the possession of a certain amount of property a necessary qualification for certain votes. Some precvibed a larger and some a shorter residence within their limits, as a qualification for property from other states. Some a spotland all pressons from other States. dence within their limits, as a qualification for persons from other States. Some excluded all foreigners who had not been naturalized under the Federal laws; others not. Almost all made Atrican blood a disqualification. From one end of the Constitution to the other, there is not a line which circuit in the control of the constitution to the other, there is not a line which circuit and the constitution to the other.

lips school. The Times says:

Mr. Summer has no better reason for saying that the obligation, on the part of the Ge Government, to maintain a republican holds it to the necessity of securing vot licen form" no more requires one than the other. Either may or may not exist under it. A state may continue to be "republican in form" white admitting to its ballot-box every person within its units, without regard to age, sex, or color. It may be equally republican in form while precluding those of a certain age, sex, or color. The power of regulating this is not among the powers conceded to the General Government by the States. It still lies exclusively where it originally belonged.

So many members of the rebel Congress, Richmond papers say, have fled from the city, that no quorum is left for carrying on the business of legislation. There's a regular panic is the Confederate capital, the men highest in po-sition being an example of fright and consternation to the rest. We wonder where the high rebel diguitaries will fly. To the mountains They couldn't subsist there. To the Confederate armier? They could hardly find places of greater danger. To the Federal line-? 'Twonid bethbest thing they could possibly do. Still we worthler feeling or motive than fear.

GUERILLAS AT ELIZABETITOWN.—The quiet of Eizabethtown was somewhat disturbed yesterday afternoon by a boid raid being made into the place by five desperate outlaws. A company of negro soldiers is stationed at the post, and, after considerable alarm and any amount of wild shooting, the guerillas were driven from the piace, without the ices of a single man on either side. A number of ontiaws are sad to be prowling around Elizabethtown, and some apprehensions are felt that they will concertrate for the purpose of making a raid on

WHEELER IN EAST TENNESSEE.-It was re ported and believed in Charleston Thursday, that Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, was en tering East Tennessee. Charleston is about for y miles from Chattanooga, on the Knoxville rairoad. It was reported that his advance of two hundred men had erossed the Hiawasses river above that place, in canoes, swimming their horses. Several weli-known parties, for mer residents of that section, belonging to the command of Wheeler, are known to be in that neighborhood, and efforts have been made to cap:nre them.

could make their readers think Gen. Sherman ernel, they denonneed him for ernelty very ferocionsly. Now, when they cannot deny that his conduct is kind and humane, they denounce him more ferocionaly than ever, charging that his object is to lure the Southern people from their allegiance. What will satisfy them?

CITIZENS FOR EXCHANGE. -Orders have been ssued by the proper anthorities at Washington directing that all citizen prisoners whose homes me within the rebel lines, who are not awaiting trial on grave charges or who are not undergoing sentence, be forwarded for exchange. None will be forwarded who do not wish to be exchanged.

The female employes of the Confederate Treasury Department have received a furlough for forty days. No donbt the design is to enable them to get away from Richmond and stay. Probably the Treasury itself will soon follow them. It is so light that it can be trundled on

the 2d Minnesota heavy artillery (two hundred and eighty men), from Fort Sneiling, and two companies for the 78th Pennsylvania, arrived DESIRTERS .- Wm. Breitenbach, of the 24th diara battery, Jacoh Rider, 66th Ohio in-

ing Hoke, Terry captured his rear guards and all of his pontoons.

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL.

The popular saint-St. Lucre. The Tug of War-a gunboat. The oldest innatic on record-Time out of

Punch says "Robert Macaire" should be ayed in a devil-may-care manner. Russia is striking oil wells in quantities, and greasers of Mexico find their country greasy. Who was the fastest woman mentioned in the

Herodias; when she got a-head of John the Baptist on a charger. The noblest question in the world is, Wha od can I do in it? Women love to exercise control; they are not

atisfied nniess they have husbands to order. Death-rattle—the sound of the rattlesnake's Put no faith in a new promise based on the

breach of an oid one. The more idle a rumor is, the busier it generally is. Titus complained that he had "lost a day."

chess-player often loses a knight. They say that man, nnlike other animals, 'walks upright." But his walk, morally speakng, is oftentimes anything but npright. If you give two persons a seat in a cornield, can this proceeding be called "setting

Men are so liberal and disinterested that they give advice when they need the article far more than the recipient does. We hear a good deal about pork-packing

but, in travelling upon railroads, we conclude that it is nothing in comparison with man-pack-It has been proposed to tax stays, but it was

bjected to on the ground that it would dimin-A heartiess man is a man of bad heart. Why can a man bite best after drinking vine

gar? Because it sets his teeth on edge. The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins

Ailment is easily changed to ailment. The only blusterer that a brave man will take a hlow from is the wind.

Wives die carlier than single women. Fenales can't last long uniess well husbanded. The labors that a man performs with his ands are but his ont-works. Let him look well to the strengthening of his inner-works.

Nost heads diffuse less light than a pumpkin-

heil with a tallow-candle in it. A man behind the times is apt to speak ill of hem. Probably they don't look well from be-

It sometimes seems to us that men are ironically called human beings, because they are of all beings the most inhuman. If you have the feeling of hate or revenge,

abject it to a severe process of mental chemistry, examine into its nature, its uses, its philosphy, and, before you have finished the scrntiry, it will probably vanish like a volatile subtance into the air.

The men play cricket in the fields. A woman plays it by singing merrily at the hearthstone.

The passions are at least bold, generous, ough destroying lions; egotism is a quiet, leep-biting, ever-sneking, venomous bng. There are many eternities in the human heart this poor life of time-eternal wishes, eternal hopes, perpetual pictures, perpetual sounds,

Man onght always to tremble in the presence of his highest happiness, as, also to believe that there is a soft and gentle dew from Heaven, that ever fails upon the stony earth. No man needs so much money as he who des pises it.

A man who thinks properly is as serious at the thought of his birth as of his death. Let the table to which you invite your guests be round, for then, like death, it will make all

There is nothing like tears for watering the A woman who is transported to the third

heaven can afford to carry the other two in her hands to give away. "I shall be," and "I might have been!" The mer is the music of youth, onnd of silver bells, the latter the plaint of

day, we are never ont of sight of yesterday. The science that could teach men to forget

could be more welcome to many than all the trickery of mnemonies. A vain man, like him who looks at the

spectre of the Brocken, sees himself ten times as large as he is. [For the Sunday Journal.]

LINES. Away with meiancholy now y heart shall yet be gay and hright, And I will wear as bright a brow. As any in the crowd to-night, The picture has grown dark enough,
"Tis time to turn the hrighter side;
No more I'll seek a path that's sough,

Two phases shall my life divide. No one shall whisper in the throng-"Her heart is steeped in sadness still," And I will give them but one song"We can be happy if we will,"

That bow my soul unto the earth, (Though at the thought my spirit shrinks) And gayly Join in scenes of mirth,

I cannot mend the broken thread The music-notes that soften strife. The chalice now with pleasure glean Flow o'er the past, Oblivion, flow, And let me revet in my dreams.

[For the Lonisville Sunday Journal.] I thought her once the fairest flower That bloomed in Beauty's peerless bower— A glittering gem, whose gorgeous light Outshone the stars that glided Night.

I listened with enraptured joy
To every word so sweet and coy—
I gazed into her love-lit eyes, And fondly murmured, "Paradise!" I deemed not that a passing hour

Could mar the beauty of that flower! Or that a cloud could hide from sight That taliaman of dazzling light! Nor deemed I that those warm words spoken, With all their iove-links, could be broken! Or that within those lustrous eyes, Deep Hatred's withering glance could rise

Washinoron, March 7.
The Senate confirmed the nomination of nigh McCullough as Secretary of the Treasury

The report that Thes. Clements had matured his plans for the assassination of the President on inauguration day had its origin in the foliowing facts: Clements and another person came from Alexandria on Saturday; they were both extremely disorderly and seemed to have been drinking freely, Clements in particular was very abusive; he said, using gross and profane language, that he was late by about half an inour, and that his Saviour would never forgive him for failing to do so; that he would do it that night, the 5th of March; that he came expressly to do it, and he would do it before he left the city. This is the substance of an affidayit. Clements has been turned over from the military to the civil law, and has been committed to fell for trief military to the civil law, and has been commit-ted to jail for trial. The select committee of the Senate charged with the investigation of the business of fur-

with the investigation of the business of furnishing transports to the Government, reported
Captain Looper as being a defaulter to the
amount of a million dollrrs, and his name was
widely published in that connection.

Recently solicitor Whiting examined into the
case, and says that from all the facts brought
to light he has come to the conclusion that
Captain Looper's conduct has been honest,
honorable, and patriotic, and was entitled to
the respect and confidence of the Government
and country.

Senator Grimes, chairman of the select com-

the respect and confidence of the Government and country.

Senator Grimes, chairman of the select committee, expressed his gratification that Mr. Whiting exonorates Capt. L. from all frand.

The unanimous confirmation of H. McCullough to-day as Secretary of the Treasnry is another evidence of the estimation in which he is held as a financier. It is generally believed that Freeman Clark, late member of Congress, will be his successor as Comptroller. The nomination has not been made.

The Tribune's Wilmington letter mentions preparations for receiving 10,000 exchanged prisoners, and says that the condition of those received is as bad as was first reported. During the evacuation of the city the rebels set fire to a

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. RIHCMOND THE SOUTHERN CITADRIA [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. M.]

In the extraordinary message which Mr. Davis recently addressed to Congress he declared that "if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond aswell as Atlants, the Confederacy would have remained erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings at some new legislative seat for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. There are no vital points, on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wimington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can affect the issue of the present coatest." In the African church a fortulght ago he reitersted these extravagant propositions. Mr. Berjamin afterwards took up the theme on the same rostrum, and spoke of evacuating this city with equal flippancy. Inconsiderate persons and newspapers, we observe with pain, repeat the same ideas, as if they positively desired the country to be taught that the abandomment of this vital position would not only be of no injury to the Confederacy, but of positive advantage.

Let not this fatal error be harbored till it takes root in the imagination. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and anthority toward the Confederate government, the disintegration of the army, and the ahandonnent of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contestity to ward the Confederacy of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that an

nore importance than Savannah, Atlanta, Mo-bile, or Norfolk, and that its fall would not be fatal to the Confederacy. If it had not been a vital point, why has so much effort been ex-pended for its reduction and in its defence? It has been the great objective point of the enemy through four successive campains. The Con-federacy has spared no pains or exertion, no cost of blood or treasure to make seed its do-

through four succe-sive campalins. The Confederacy has spared no pains or exertion, no cost of blood or treasure to make good its defence. It is the capital of the last of the border States commanding the entire portion of Virginia east of the Alieghanie, and the most important division of North Carolina. It is situated a hundred and forty miles from the sea, yet large ships can unload from its wharves. The occapation of Richmond in strong force by the enemy would necessarily drive the Confederate armies out of Virginia, and render all eastern North Carolina unlenable; and, once gained by a power having command of the water, it could never, under any contingency, be recovered by the Confederacy.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the canse, and, in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentiva inspired by a great and worthy object of defence. Our milliary policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without clyll or military organization; without a treasury or commiscariat; without the means of keeping allve a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a canse depending apon a popular falth and enthusiasm; without the embieus or the semblance of nationality.

of nationality.

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond into the Interior would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would dwindle in number it would make the strength of the strengt ers, it would move more and more rapilly westward, and before reaching the banks of the sissippi would have degenerated into a mer-y-guard for a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seat of government, our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the esti mation of foreign powers, who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerants, while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals; so that every 'rebell' would fight thenceforward with a

every 'rebel' would fight thenceforward with a haiter about his neck.

Virgina, though alow to come into the Confederacy, has been throughout the context its main stay and support. It has borne the brunt of every campaign. It has suffered the ravages of war mere severely than all the other states together. Every county in the State has felt the hand of the enemy. Its richest and best districts have been nuterly deadard. years have ceed the common camping and be the ground for the largest armies and hloodic conflicts of modern times. No country in the world ever sustained as heavy losses or endure as hard a fate with more heroism or fortitud. The evacuation of Richmond would be the abad domment of Virginia—forever—and without at rational hope of a return. Is it possible the such a desertion could be contemplated after Aside from the disgrace that would attach to such Ingratitude, the Confederacy could not afford to put General Grant into possession of Richmond—a slepot and base a hundred and forty miles from the sea, and in the midst of Sonthern Virginia, yet with water carriage to the door—and thus relinquish its last hold upon the last of the Border States. It could not expect to continue the struggle with any hope of success after abandoning States whence its most numerous recruits were obtained, a soil on which its arms have been uniformly victorious, and withdrawing to States where defeat has constantly attended them. The abandonment of Virginia would be equivalent to executing a quit cisim deed to all the Border States together with Tennessee and North Carolina. Two lines of railway radiate from here into the most populons and influential districts of this latter state, subjecting its best portions to the control of any considerable military power having its hase at Richmond. Is the Confederacy's wealth in population and territory now so great that it can afford to make a voluntary donation of all this territory; restricting its jurisdiction to the Gulf States and South Carolina, already overrun?

this territory, restricting its jurisdiction to the Gulf States and South Carolina, already overrun?

If Richmond be held int another six months the fate of the Confederacy will have been favorably decided. The people will cling to the cance as long as the seat of government is secure. Recent misfortunes will have awakened foreign Powers to the danger which would result to themselves from the restoration of the Union and pacification of this continent, now poesesing a trained soldlery more numerous and formidable than any army in Enrope. So long as Richmond'and Virginia are ours, the reverses which have been sustained will nerve our people to renewed exertion and begulle the enemy into a false confidence. The war cannot be carried on much longer against us if we prove but true to ourselves; and the single test of success will be our determination and ability to held Richmond. Other cities may fall, the rest of the Confederacy may succumb, but the cance still remains safe so long as Richmond and Virginia are held.

We have now before Richmond the best army which the Confederacy has ever possessed, impregnably posted, accustomed to victory and success. All its trimmphs have been won in the defence of the Confederate capital. It has continued through every trial to make good that defence, and is honored throughout the Confederacy and the world for the prowess which thas exhibited in the successful effort. We have not the slightest belief or expectation that thoughtless friends or eager enemies will ever be gratified by the slight of such a national suicide as the evecuation of Richmond will be, while that notle army exists in any part, but with the hope of putting an end to the talk of

while that noble army exists in any part; but with the hope of putting an end to the talk of the idle and short sighted on this matter, we of the act of which they speak so lightly.

THE REBEL CONGRESS ABANDONING THE DOOME [From the Riebmond Enquirer, Feb 27.]

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb 27.]

Congress seems anxions to adjourn. By their constitution it is not denied that they have a egai right to flee their posts and to seek relief from their fears in their distant homes. So has jen. Lee the legal right to surreader his army in the morning, and to prove traitor to his past glory and his country's trust. The moral right of Congress to desert their duty is denied upon the same principle that would sustain an imageachment by that very Congress if the President should abandon the capital and hunt safety for his person in the monntains of the West or in the swamps of the Sonth. There are intances in history of men being hanged or shot or great moral crimes which they had a right to commit.

Their names or duties do not indicate any grees or limitation of responsibility. Neither virtue of loyalty nor the obligations of duty lessened because the public labor is divided, who flees from anpposed or real danger, esther he be a ragged veteran in the trench posed to mortal shell and shot, or the well-

and powers of the nation remaining brave at their posts and true to their country. The enemy has lately thrown his forces acrose the lines of easy Congressional retreat to the West and South, and eince that time, Sunators and Representatives have, one by one, fled the capital, leaving the skeleton of a Legislature rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum. It is true the President must stand firm, grow firmer, as the national danger thickens. It is true that the scarred army must bare their breasta to the storm with more heroic courage as the columns of the enemy converge on the liberty and cristence of the country. If the President stands steady, and the cames succeed, as it will if Congress do not abandon their posts at a time when brave men deem it a dishomor to fice, he will be esteemed as the founder of a new jeople, and the successor of Pintarch will write his amore consistence.

at a time when brave men deem it a dishonor to fiee, he will be esteemed as the founder of a new people, and the encessor of Pintarch will write his name on the ame page with Tell, Alfred, and Washington. Should he change his high resolve, which has yet to waver, and imitate Congressional example, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace.

The soldier, however bravely he may have fought around Richmond, on the hills of Fredericksburg, through the double glory of Manaesas, with the rear-guard from Gettysburg over the Potomac, in the Wilderness, along the bloody lines over battle fields where still lay the dead bodies of their comrades, who, two years ago, did not desert, when the capital was in danger, now in the trench, half fed, poorly clad, with wife and child at a distant and desolated home, without shelter from storm or relief from bunger, the soldier when ow leaves his post, although affection may implore him to the rear, and death stare him in front, will be seized and, by the laws of honor and of war, will be shot as a deserter. The anthority to Inflict such a panishment has been given by Congressional statute. That statute is of neither higher source nor of stronger offigation than the law which demands that senstors sun representatives ahall not by their action induce the belief that the rease is defeated and our fortunes lost. It is a deception to say that all the required legislation has been arranged. General Lee has declared that an adjournment of. Congress at this time to places which may ecom freer from danger than Richmond, would diminish the resisting power of the country by the snapicion that the elected wildom of the nation was affected with apprehensions inconstatent with success; and, with that sublime condence which the great and good always feel, he begs that they, who passed laws to enforce others to duty, thall not now, just before the battle is to be tried which is to win victory and seenre existence, desert an army which will meet its firs

defeat after it has been shandoned by those who made the isene and swore to defend it.

The members of Gongress who have left their seats since Sherman moved from Savannah should return to Richmond. It should not be doubted that there are some who had good reason to be absent, that is, had the same reason to leave which would obtain a forlough for a soldier. To such no censure will apply, provided they return to their posts just as a furloughed private returns to his company. They who do not return should be subjected to the same laws which they have passed for others. The Speaker should be directed to issue his writs recalling the absconding members to the capital. Should disobedience of the writ provoke less terror than intercepted retreat and anpleasant proximity to Yankee armies, let a law be passed directing the military commanders to execute the Speaker's process. There are many true and brave men in the Congress. If other/members continue to desert, or if an unworthy majority dissoire the whole body, the army expects the President to reassemble those who attempt to fise, and to keep Congress together at some convenient place where they can, at least, hear the speedy news of our triumph or ruin. That day is not far distant. The same journals that will shortly publish a list of those who abandoned their country at the hour when every impulse of honor, and all the obligations of duty, impelled them to stand, may also declare that the great soldier, whose virtue has made him the cherished favorite of superior fortune, and whose skill, with the assistance he obtained from Heaven, has so often enabled him to scatter the hosts that marched to pillage and enabled him to scatter the hosts that marched our country from the sconrge of the Northman, and that he still stands between us and our enemies with that dexterous sword from whose ontarnished blade national hope will forever gleam.

(From the Richmond Sentinel (Davis organ), Feb 27.1

(From the Richmond Sentine) (Davis organ), Feb 37.)

A great deal of causeless disquiet has been created in our city by some movements which are purely precantionary, but which have been greatly misunderstood or misrepresented. We make this statement on authority and by request, in order to relieve the minds of our people of grantitous anxieties. Nothing has been done or contemplated but what an ordinary prudence enjoins, or with any purpose that every citizen here would not approve and appland. There is no foundation for the stories on which some build panies, and which others may embrace for the induigence of prejudices.

With the opening of the campaign, and in the immediate presence of the two great armies which are to wrestle for our city as the prize, it is of course eminently proper that Richmand should be put in her best fighting trim; for she is no unconcerned spectator. If it will not shock some weak nerves we would, therefore,

let no rub up our guns. AND KELLY-THEIR CONFLYEMET IN LIBBY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 27.1

The Yankee Generals Crook and Kellev, and Adjutant General of the former, Thaver Molvin, arrived in Richmond yesterday morning at two o'clock, by the Central cara. As previously stated, these officers were captured in Cumberlant, Maryland, on Tuesday last, by Lieutenaut Mc-Neill, and thirty men. From one of the party engaged in this dashing and brilliant enterprise we learn the following incidents of the capture: The party crossed the Potomac in front of the town at a last bonr on the night of the event, and, capturing the only centined to be seen, induced him to divuige the countersign. The main body of the detachment was then posted in a convenient position, and the Lieutenaut commanding, with several of the men, boddy rade into the town, which was garrisoned by ommanding, with several of the men, boldly rede into the town, which was garrisoned by over four thousand Federal troops. The head-quarters of General Crook were at one hoteland those of Kelly at another, and, their locations being duly made known by the captured sentinel, the daring partisans made their way to those of the former, arriving first in front of which the Lieutenant halted and inquired of the sentinel if the General was in. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said he had important despatches for him, and dismounting, followed by his men, advanced to the sentinel, gave the conntersign and passed in. Upon entering the hotel, the squad was received by an old negro woman, who, it appears, was the 'night-clerk' woman, who, it appears, was the 'night-clerk' of the establishment, and upon making known their desire to be conducted to the room occupled by General Crook, the old domestic looked at them with a kind of humorous suspice and remarked, "Well, you all is the strang-ojers, I declar—you—you—you must take eojers, I declar—you—you must take de light yo'reelves and go fust—I'll pint de room ont to you. I wont carry you dar, dough, no how." It did not make any difference to our bold cavaliers which method the old woman preferred; they took the light and the lead, and in a moment or two were in front of the door, where the old woman hastily left them. After everal ineffectual raps a response from within was obtained, and the visitors were ordered to enter.

"Is this General Crook?" asked the Lieuterant, holding the light so as to give him fu

as this General Crook?" asked the Lieutenant, holding the light so as to give him full view of the General as he drowsily looked at them from his bed.

"Yes. What do you want?" was the reply.
"I," said the Lieutenant, "am General Poer," and, drawing a triangle of the control of the control

"Yes. What do you want?" was the reply.

"I," said the Lieutenant, "am General Roser;" and, drawing a pistol and presenting it, added: "I have some very important business with you, General Crook, and will give you precisely two minutes to get up and put on your clothes."

The bewildered General did not know how to reply, and did not dare to resist. He saw at a glance that it would be as useless as dangerous to attempt escape by raising an alarm, and he did not stop to solve the mystery of so unexpected a call. He obeyed at once, and a gentle suggestion as to the propriety of his keeping quiet being whispered in his ear, he passed out with his escort as mute as a munumy. On their egrees, the party persuaded the sentinel on duty to follow them by inducements similar to those submitted to the General, and, making their prisoners mount behind them, rode back to the main body.

In the meantime a recond detachment rade

the quarters of the Adjutant General, they gave him a passing call, fould him in bed with his wife, who happened—oh, pity him, ye Bane-dicte!—to be a bumbing bride, and as peremptority, but as gently as possible under the circumstances, erceeded in "mutating" him from a bil'sful bridegroom into a miserable poor devil of a prisoner. This capping the elimax of the hight's sport, the rendezvous was regained, and, with their prisoners riding behind them, the command recrossed the river, and sped away through Hampehire.

By some means the affair was discovered as we

through Hampshire.

By some means the affair was discovered soon after they left, and a whole regiment pursued them to no purpose for fifty miles.

Upon being presented to Gen. Early at his headquarters in the valley, the prisoners were received with the homely but no doubt acceptable greeting. "Take setts, gentlemen. I presume you are thred after your ride," and then, added the hero of brilliant victories and stunning defeate, with an intensification of that fine trith comb peculiarity of his enunciation, "I e pert some enterprising Tankee will be stealing of with me in the same way some of these day."

Whather the prisoners reliabed the joke or not

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865

ea-While the nation is involved lu a struggle for self-preservation, it is strange, ladeed, that men claiming to he patriots will persistingly do all in their power to weaken a just confidence in our national functionaries, and, by indirect arguments, seek to justify those who are arrayed in armed hostility to the Government. A fair and liberal discussion of public measure with a view to their correction or the substitu tion for them of more wise and effective mean against the enumy should be tolerated, for ont of it may arise creat advantage to the country; but efforts to forestall all m asures whatever almed against the enemy are downright trea-con to the nation itself. There are editors and speakers throughout the country who constantiv abor to convince the people that the Federal pernment is a deepotism, and that the insurmets of the South should not and will not anh mit to its authority. We think that the Government has done some tyrannical things, and we have said to; but the very liberty that the partisans we speak of indulge in whilst thus openly secusing the Government conclusively demon strates the wicked falsehood they utter. These men me no effort to correct existing evils for the aske of the Union, but they would expose them for the sake of the rebellion. Their the ory is that the more glaring the defects of our own policies are made to appear, the more evident will be the justification of rebellion. They would directly and boldly esponse the cause o the rebellion itself, if such excess of freedom were not utterly incompatible with the public safety. If a Presidential election were pending and it were deemed of the utmost importance to the country to effect a change, or if mischievous neasures were in operation or in coutemplation that strong and violent denunciation could de feat, vehement language would certainly be allowable, but, when the election is over and when bitter words cannot possibly change the established policy of the Government or have any other effect than to prejudice the cause of the Union and strengthen that of the rebellion, the use of such words partakes of the spirit of

The perilons circumstances in which the Gov.

ernment is placed can never be forgotten or averlooked by the enlightened patriot, and all that he may say and do he will say and do for the nation's redemption. There are well-defined limits to norular freedom under even the most liberal form of government. Those limits do not extend beyond the right and power to correct existing institutions through clearly established constitutional modes. An effort to imair those institutions themselves, or, in a strug gle like this, to thwart the means necessary so maintain them against the common foe, is lumonatible with local freedom, and is no less than insidious treason. Vast injury, no doubt, has been inflicted upon the national cause during this war, by reckless partisan crimthe Government. The natural effect has been such a division of popular sentiment touching the great purpose of this contest as has sor qualy embarrassed the warlike energies of the country, so necessary to prevent the disintegrathat two political parties would constantly exist, which would, in the loyal States, contend as to the wisest measures of public safety, but one object has always been presented, in respect to which perfect upanimity should have existed between them. Both should have agreed that the rebellion must be destroyed and the Union preserved at all hazards. The division we have eferred to, and which has chiefly resulted from unmitigated parties hostility to the national on, has constantly encouraged and trengthened the enemies of the Union in the onfidence that their accounts upon the national life would prove successful. This division ha been urged to such an extent as to build up a party for exparation in the loyal States. That estionably, treasonable. They go far beyond the bounds of regulated liberty h liscussing the great questions of the hour, fo all they say and do, they plainly say and do for the rebellion. When the hands of vernment are laid upon the champions of this party, they cry out despotism They claim, however, what cannot with the emallest wiedom be granted under any form of government—the privilege of aiding and com forting the public enemy. Taking advantage ment, they would strike a fatal blow at its very tence. A higher sense of courage and manbood would be evinced by such men if they would go into the enemy's lines and there per form their chosen work of treason. The free dom they claim here is utterly inconsistent with the preservation of the Federal Union.

The more we reflect upon the Southern policy of putting two or three bundred thou sand negroes into the rebel armies, the more we are convinced that it involves evils and perils of great magnitude. Those who favor it must, of course, expect by the aid of the negro to close up the war at once, for they would be guilty of one of the greatest of all possible ab surdities if they supposed that they could, for any length of time, subsist their army increased by two or three hundred thousand men with lrawn from the cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle, sheep, and hogs. They surely know that they would have to strike withou delay, not even waiting for their negro troops to be rendered effective by drill and discipline Of course these troops would make a misera ble fight even if they should make any at all. That they would be ten times worse than not ing to the rebel cause, we cannot for a moment doubt. That they would desert by tens of thousands at the first opportunity, taking their arms with them, is absolutely certain. Every regiment of them would require keen and constant watching, and this watching would keep a large portion of the white troops busy all the time. Beyond all question, colored troops would give weakness and not strength to the rebel cause. The whole Southern people would see this with the utmost clearness if their dreadful calamities and their consequent desperation did not make them almost as blind as a man born without eves.

Major-General Phil. Sheridan won brilliant victory in capturing the rebel General Early and more than of 1,300 men on the 3d instant, between Staunton and Charlotterville, Virginia. The section of coun try thus secured by General Sheridan is vastiv important to the campaign now in progres against Richmond and Petersburg. The Tenne see and Virginia Railread, the only remaining route by which Lee could escape from the ad vancing columns of Grant and Sherman, runrough that section. Sheridan now hold both Staunton and Charlottesville, and the just ter place may be called the key to Lynchburg where General Lee had, no doubt, resolved to concentrate a large force with a view to the possession of the great ralley between the Blue Bidge and the Camberland Mountains. Sheridan now com mands that important thoroughfare, and, if so osed, he can at once seize the James River and Kanawha Canal, which is not more than twelve miles south of Charlottesville, and has com a valuable line of supplies for Lee's army. Sheridan occupies at present one of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the Old Dyminion, and he will have but little difficulty in mbsisting his gallant army. Thus, we hope, Lee has been effectually cut off from the mountainons stronghold which we have thought would prove the final shelter of his retreating

PRISONERS OF WAR. - Yesterday morning seven commissioned officers and seventy-two enlisted men, prisoners of war, were received at the Military Prison in this city from Nashville. Among the officers were Col. Thos. P. Shaw, 19th South Carolina infantry, and Major Hance H. Aymett, 58d Tennessee infantry. The hospital train from Nashville, last even-

ing, brought up 78 prisoners of war, who were lodged in the Military Prison. There are 240 prisoners now confined at the

Military Prison, ready to be forwarded to camps further North.

We stated in our issue of Saturday that the notorious guerilla Billy Magrader, who was ounded in an encounter with the State troops, in Breckinridge county, was taken to the resi mee of Oscar Beard, where he died. We are aformed that such is not the case. If the outlaw is dead, he was not at the house of Mr d when he "shuffled off this mortal coil."

Fifty-five recruits f.om Columbus, Ohio ved here yesterday, to be assigned to regi

GUERILLA RAID IN HART COUNTY .- About one clock P. M. on Saturday last, a gang of afteen perillas, headed by a desperado named Sol Thompson, dashed into the little town of Hamnoneville, Hart county, and, taking the citizens ompletely by surprise, disarmed them and obbed them with impunity. Stores were entered and plundered, and private citizens were relieved of pocket-books, watches, &c. The ntlaws flourished their revolvers in a reckless manner, and made every effort to terrify and nnov the people. The store of J. Chase, among others, was robbed. His son Benjamin Chase was relieved of his purse and a fine gold watch valued at two hundred and fifty dollars. Patterson & Owsley suffered to some extent by the raid. Several horses were pressed into service by the guerillas. They remained in the village about one hour, making quite merry over whis key, oysters, &c., when they jeft taking the road leading to Rolling Fork. About dusk on the same day, two mounted desperadoes, with terrible flourish of pistols, dashed into the same place and demanded the surrender of the citizens. It appears that they were stragglers from the main band, and when they rode luto the village, they expected to find their comrades In this they were mistaken. They were surrounded and made prisoners. The next morning they were delivered up to the Federal authorities at Munfordville. One of the scoundrels is the notorious Ben Cofer, the acknowledged leader of the outlaw gang. Lewis Porter is the name of the other prisoner.

Esq., has promised that he will soon make a change perfectly satisfactory to the people of the western and southwestern portion of the State by displacing contractors and others who have been either inefficient or recreaut to their nties, as far as lies in his power. Coionai Mil ler is alive to the wants and requirements of the people south of Owensboro and Henderson, and will do all in his power to remove the difficulties complained of. No more laggards will be kept in office, either as contractors or as postmasters, if it is in his power to displace them and put true men in their stead.

salt is said that the gnerillas in Kentuck anxiously await the draft, intending, when it is over, to get a large portion of the drafted men by forcible abduction or the men's own tonseut. Surely energetic measures should be taken to prevent this. When a man is drafted means should be used to secure to the United States either his services or those of a substitute. And "bounty-jumping" should be made imposeible. If things are managed after the uext draft as they were after the last, the uext. like the last will give more strength to th Confederate than to the Federal armies.

Lee and Johnston, if the former can make ap his mind to abandon Richmond, have it in their power to form a junction before Gran end Sherman possibly can. We have reason to think that this fact excites considerable anxiety at Washington if not some appreheusion. This no doubt, is our greatest present peril. If we get through it successfully, our Ship of State will have a fair wind and an open sea, and the wayes will bound beneath her "like a steed that knows his rider."

All appears quite certain now that the nigger enrolment bill lately voted down by the Confederate Senate will become a law. Davis and Lee will hold the noses of the Senators and force the black dose down their throats. Then we shall witness a new experiment. Our pinion is, that the Union nigs and the Confed erate nigs will rush into each other's arms and have a good time npou Federal soil.

The Confederate Senators are discussing the negro-soldier question. We do not wonder that they do it with closed doors. No doubt a thonsand things are said by them that would have a very ugly sound in the public ear. We have all heard of a horrible disease called the black death. That's what the Southern Confederac will probably die of before long.

The Richmond Dispatch is very comma don't know whether that blank means Georgia or South Carolina. Both, so far as rebel power concerned, come as near being blanks as any. thing well can.

We think that mankind hereafter, mindful of the awful warning given by the sad experience of the Southern Confederacy, will be very careful as to the kind of government they ebel against.

Our neighbor of the Press says that he looks upon some of our speculations as "having a value which is the nearest possible approach

to"-kimself. Oh Lord! what a compliment Gen. Palmer has ordered "the suppression of all slave-pens." The order bears upon the

radical editors. Their pens are slaves to the Administration Eleven deserters from Cincinnati and six

om Cairo arrived here yesterday. The following is a full and correct copy of President Lincoln's Inaugural Address, reas on the 4th of March:

on the 4th of March:

Fellow-Countenant: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed sitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every tools and phase of the great orth on every point and phase of the great ngrosses the energies of the nation, little that new could be presented.

Le progress of our arms, upon which all else

The progress of our arms, upon which are reschiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to

bope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to aver it. While the hangural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city excling to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and civid eeffects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

Oncedighth of the whole population were colored alaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and power-ful luterest.

ful interest.

All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of &. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which he war the magnitude or the duration which t has already attained.

Neither anticipated that the cause of the con flict might cease with, or even before, the cou-lict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundaments and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God; and each luvoke silis aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but iet us judge not, that we be not judged.

that we be not judged.

The prayers of both could not be answered—
that of neither has been answered fully. The
Aimighty has His own purposes. "Woe not
the world because of offence," for it must need be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

whom the offence cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and Sonth this terrible war, as the woo due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope-fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue nutil all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty vears of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteons altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for

ago, so still it must be said, "The jndgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

INFORMATION FOR DRAFTED MEN.-The Brookivn Eagle says:

Men whose names are drawn are liable to be notified at once to report to the Provost Mar-shal within five days, or the time may be ex-tended to ten days. If they pass the Surgeon's examination and are held to service, they may mustered in at once, and it is at the option the Provest Marshal to allow them a fur Some time, however, is n allowed to a we the conscript an opportunity precure a substitute or wind up his busine Such is the official ro

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, delivered ou the 11th uit., quite a remarkable me the Legislature of that State, in which he rraigns the whole conduct of the Confederate civil Administration and the operations of the rebel armies in terms intensely severe. The Governor charges the present hopeless condiion of the rebel Government to the obstinacy and weakness of Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, but, with courageous despair, determines to hare the impending ruin. No more graphic description could be given of the existing state of the Confederacy than is furnished in this losing paragraph of Gov. Brown's message:

The night is dark, the tempest howis; the ship is lashed with turbulent waters; the helmsman is steering to the whiripool; our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must restrain him, or the ship and crew must sink together and be huried in irretrievable ruin. To appreciate the despondency of the rebel eaders as disclosed by the extract above, it is important to recall some of the great expecta ions which first allured them into the perilons scheme of rebellion. When the secession cause

was in its incipiency, the Southern people were

ed to believe that there would be no war; but red-handed war has smitten all their borders with desoiation. Confident in their native military prowess and in the decisive influence their commercial wealth would exert, they revelled in dreams of peace, abundance, and up nestioned national eminence; but they inoked npon themselves the most dread ful conflict, marked, as It is, by famine, peetilence, widowhood, and orphanage, while, nstead of the splendid Independence promised them, they have what Governor Brown calls an rresponsible despotism hastening into anarchy n 1861, Davis, Yaucy, and Toombs proclaimed that the essential importance of cotton to Envand and France would speedily secure from them the recognition of the Confederacy, and, inder the seductive policy of direct free trade, was expected that the quays of Charleston and New Orleans would be crowded by the ships of every foreign power, while the citles of New Fork and Boston would lapse luto commercial decay. The experience, however, of the last our years has demonstrated that rebel cotton is not the only cotton in the world; the very block ade which shut It no within the confines of treason quickly forced its culture elsewhere, and now the lately undeveloped fields of India are hite with the blooming product. England and France, prompted by the enlightened comi ty of rations, have withheld and will continu withhold Southern recognition. New York and Boston appear to have acquired additional splendor from the fire of war while Charleston and New Orieans now humbly acknowledge the enpremacy of our avenging flug. All that Alexander H. Stephens

edicted four years ago has followed the mad attempt at rebellion, and now ruln, ruin, and only rulu, appalls the Southern heart. It is far easier to arouse a people to do deeds of blood than to heal the inevitable complication war. It is far easier to tear down a governmental structure than to build again its shat tered columns. It is easier far to lannch a vessel with the promise of a calm and statel voyage than to turn its course with skill an wisdom when the raging storm threatens speedily to engulph lt. War's complications nov mperil the rebel statesmen; an unexpected storm wrenches their vessel of State; and, looking Impending ruin in the face, Governor Brown exclaims, The night is dark, the tempest howis, the ship is lashed with turbulen waters, the helmsman is steering to the whiripool; our remonstrances are unkeeded, and we must restrain him or the ship and crew must

ruin i For a number of years we have though exceedingly well of the Hon. Joseph Holt, now Advocate General of the United States. He has seemed to us to be eminently patriotic. He has otwithstanding a pretty strong tendeucy to radicalism, given his energy and eloquence to the cause of the Union. We have thought that e country owed him much.

sink together, and be buried in irretrievable

But we can't see the propriety of Mr. Holt's action in the case of General Paine, on trial before a court-martial at Paducah. We mentioned this matter the other day, and we would again call attention to it. General Paine's case was before an examining court several month ago. A very large uninber of sworn witnesses were examined. The court, after the examina tion, made out a list of such charges against Paine as it considered established by the testimeny, and forwarded it to the United States Advocate-General at Washington. Among the charges thus forwarded, there was one that Gen. Paine, npon his own responsibility, had ordered and enforced the execution of two men, a citizen aud a soldier, without trial or examination, and another that he had, without even the snadow of authority, levied heavy pecuniary entributions upon such men and women in Paducah as he chose to select for his purpose and compelled them to pay as the only means of escaping a far severer punishment—probabl leath. But the Advocate-General In instruct ing the court-martial as to what charges Palne should be tried on, not only omitted altogether ose two very startling ones, the proof of which is said to have been unquestionable, but gave to the Judge Advocate written instructions that are represented to have been the most plansible and zealous argument for Paine that

ould have been proed. Now why was all this? What is the explanation of the part acted by the distinguished Adrocate-General? For what reason or semblance reason did he refuse to let Paine be tried upon the two most important of all the charges at the Examining Court had represented as established? And for what reason did he depart so far from all neage as to argue Paine's se for him to the Judge-Advocate? We shall incerely and heartly rejoice if satisfactory an-

wers can be made to these questions. The friends of the Advocate-General need no hick that we would willingly do him a wrong. rtainly we would not. We expect General Paine's dishonorable dismission from the service but not npon the worst charges proved on

Gen. Jubal Early must hate and dread Gen. Sheridan more than he ever hated and dreaded the Devil. On the 19th of September. ast year, Sheridan gave him a terrible whipplng at Winchester, capturing several guns, 5,000 risoners, and all the rebel wounded. On the 19th of October, just one month afterwards, Sheridan again defeated him, capturing fifty nus and a good many prisoners. And now heridan has finished up his work by capturing eight guns and nearly the whole of Early' ree. We presume that the reported capture of Early himself was a mistake. Well, we don't want him. He is probably worth far more to s at the head of rebel troops than he could be in a Federal prison.

Loss or Government Property .- The Evneville Journal is informed that in consequence the unprecedented rise in the Tennessee ilv r, immense quantities of Government stores. corn, and hay, have been submerged, and of urse destroyed, at Eastport. If this is so, there has no doubt been gross neglect of duty on the part of the Quartermaster at that post He is the same officer who destroyed the gun boats and transports at Johnsonville last fall

The Richmond Whig denies that General man has military genius. Well, if a Gene ral who hasn't military gentus can accomplish what Sherman has done throughout the South, what will be likely to happen when we send down there one who has military genins? If Sherman isn't a military genius, he is at any rate the rebellion's evil genius.

The Richmond Whig boasts that Gene erman has not lately won any battles. But has he not won cities and States and aimost in numerable pieces of artillery? How can he be expected to win battles if the rebel armies run away without fighting?

Ali the female abolitionists are violently n favor of the negro's voting. Espousing the cause of nigger enffrage is the next thing to espousing the nigger himself. Jeff Davis and Robert E. Lee, constituting

he head and front of the rebellion, have turned

bol tirnists! What strange events occur in this eer world of ours! Wice President Andy Johnson seems to bungled so awfully in awearing to support the Constitution that he was more sworn a han swearing.

The Washington reporter for the press

reports that Congress adjourned sober. The re-

port needs confirmation.

Persons applying at Washington for rebel Isoners of war to be permitted to take the oath of alicgiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation were habitually required by "C. O'Leary," the Door-keeper of the White use, to pay him a handsome fee before he wonid let their names be annonuced to the President or their written applications to be handed to him. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee published an exposure of the viliany, and O'Leary was promptly dismissed. The Buffalo

Advertiser save: "We hope Mr. Etheridae feels

were dissatisfied that the viliain of a door

keeper was interfered with in his villany. RECEIVES -One thousand five hundred and sixty four recruits reported at the Barracks yesterday for regiments now at the front. Of this number, one hundred and fifty-two were from Camp Butier, Iil.; one hundred and seventy-two from Harrisburg, Pa; eighty-nine from Madison, Wis.; three hundred and five from Jackson, Mich.; and eight hundred and forty from Colnmbus, Ohio.

Gen. Sherman was right in destroying those houses in Columbia from which his men were fired on after his occupation of the city. He had as much right to destroy them as he could have to destroy regular hostile fortifications If the rebels must carse anybody for the result. et them curse themselves.

takes sweet milk excinsively as a diet. Should General Beauregard get into close proximity to General Sherman, he will be very apt to "take water'-and thus be a milk-and-water concern. The Cincinnati Commercial says that the well-known General Geo. B. Hodge, who left Covington more than three years ago, to join the rebel army, has written a letter to his

The Mobile Advertiser says that General

Beauregard is in such feeble health that he

COUNTERFEIT. - Look out for counterfeit twenty-five cent notes—they are coming in swarms. The words "United States" on the face are indistinct. On the reverse the lettering and the stars on the shield look hazy. Examine well all twenty-fives presented.

friends, lu which he expresses au earnest desire

to take the oath of amnesty and return to his

QUERY .- If a citizen who would shoulder arms if he could afford to do so, and would send a substitute if he could find the means, is drafted, does not appear, and is shot as a deserter, is he not shot because he is poor?

If the expectations of Kentucky's six or seven hundred oil companies arc inst, the State must be fulier of oil than ever a sperm whale was. At any rate, the companies mean to try

TRANSFERRED.-Yesterday the transfers were eight hundred and eighty-one to Nashville, twenty to Emineuce, Kv., seven to Lexington eleven to St. Louis, and sixty-nine to Cairo.

machinery for making the rebel currency Twas weil; heaven knows there is no need of any more of the stuff. A New REGIMENT .- The 189th Ohio, a fine looking body of men, arrived here vesterday

morning on the maliboat. They were forwarded to Nashville. When nations at war make a peace, it should be a thorough and substantial one, War, like winter, doesn't always end actually

when it ends nominaliv. DESERTERS. John Willis, company A, 54th Kentucky, and David Wilkes, of the 4th Kentucky, were arrested in the city as deserters.

General Grant thinks the war is near it close. And Grant is in a situation to judge You must grant that. Let the rebel women, if they have an ir

repressible spite against the Yankee officers, marry them. It has been so long since the Union forces

were whipped that they have forgotten how to General Sherman, though a strictly moral

man himself, has demoralized the rebels aw-Four deserters arrived here vesterday

from St. Louis, and one from Indianapolis. When the plan of a military campaign is

If the rebels get much weaker than they are, they will never be able to recrult. General Sherman isn't a very tall man but his stride is tremendous.

Federal soldiers in the rebel States are uniform currency.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO-IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. [Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, Feb. 18, 1865. BRA708 SANTIAGO, ICXAS, FED. 18, 1800.

Great excitement has prevailed here for three daws past, in consequence of Mr. Echinson, U. S. Consul at Matamoras, having been ordered peremptorily to leave the country. Upon the giorlons news of the fall of For. Fisher Mr. E. raised the American flag over the Consulate, Soon after which he was informed by General Mejia, Maximillan's tool, that both his presence and that of the American flag was no lunger agreeable and that he must at once leave the and that of the American flag was no longer agreeable, and that he must at once leave the "Heroic City," whereupon the flag was taken down, the Conenlate closed, and Echinson is now here on his way to Washington to communicate the sflair to the Secretary of State. It is to be hoped that he will have the moraistamina to inform the Pretender that he cannot, with impunity, haul down the flag of the United States, and insult our consuls, by using all sorts of indignifies toward them, as he has den in the case of Mr. Echinson, who informs me that he was grossly insulted, time and again, while walking the streets of both Matamoras and Bagdad, and that he narrowly escaped with his life. This affair will probably bring things to a focus between Maximilian and Uncle Sam.

A grand celebration took place yesterday at

A grand celebration took place resterday at Bagdad—the Imperialists celebrating the death of the United States in the following marner: They killed a dog, formed a procession, headed by a band of music and the dog dead, and marched through the city with music appropri-

marched through the city with music appropriate for the occasion. Only another lustic to our Government.

It is rumored to-day that General Juanz is marching against Matamoras with a consiterable force; that General Mejia, who is lu command at Matamoras, ordered Cortinas to march out with four regiments to meet and attackhim, and, instead of making the ordered attacs, he and his whole force joined Juarez, and that they are now marching on the city. The Imperialists are very much alarmed. If this rumor be true, the city will probably be in the hands of the Liberals before a week, for it is but indifferently garrisoned. "Bully" for Cortinas, say I?

Our "Southern brethren" at Brownsville are Our "Southern brethren" at Brownsville are also very much alarmed for fear that the "Yanks" may take it luto their heads to pay them a visit. Only last week General Slaughter ordered all valuables removed to Corpus Christi tor safe keeping. To day I have learned that they have been reinforced by eleven hundred men, and think the report correct. Affairs on the island are state quo. The health of the troops is excellent. The fortifications being built here are of the most permanent character—built, I think, with an eye single to our "forcign relations." Coi. Jones, the new commander at this place, proves himself equal

onr "foreign relations." Col. Jones, the new commander at this place, proves himself equal o the emergency.

The weather is bad and has been storming for three weeks almost constantly. Five wrecks have occurred near bere within the last four weeks, all of which have proven total loss to the owners. Two of them were loaded with the owners. Two of them were point niacty five bundred bales of cotton, all lost but niacty with merchandise, which lve bales; two loaded with merchandise, which were a total loss.

The fifth one, a large bark, was in ballast, cound frem Havana to Bagdad, for cotton. The band of the 34th Indiana wish to be reand of the 34th management of the Times office. Long wave the Santiago. mes. More anon. The New Orleans Times of the 27th, editorially says in reference to this matter:

Our readers have heretofore been advised by us of the expulsion of Mr. Echinson, the American Consul at Matamoras, by the hybrid government of Maximilian, and of the arrival of that gentleman in this city. We had an interview yesterday with a passenger by the same vessel who kindly furpished us with further paricniars of the case. It appears that during the atter part of last fall, or early part of the winer, the Federal Government commissioned Mr. E hinson as Consul in place of Mr. Pierce, who had been recognized by Juarez, and who also continued his functions mader the government of the Empire. Application was made to the military anthorities for permission for Mr. E to act until his exequatur could be received fr Mexico.

General Mejia, the commandant, conser

General Mejia, the commandant, consented, but the Prefect refused that august individual, observing that none of the acts of the Cousni would be recognized until his exequatur was received. A statement of the case having been forwarded to the Mexican Secretary of State, he directed that the Consulate be closed forthwith. The stars and etripes were at that time fixing in bonor of the victory of Fort Fisher, and the Frefect cleaved transmitting the order until sunset, at which hour the flag was usually taken down. The archives of the Consulate were removed in safety to the recidence of Mr. Pierce, and the office was closed. Our informant further states that the receipt of the order to close up leaked out, and caused intense excitement among our fellow-citizens in Matamors. thirty-three men were transferred to Nashville, and seventeen to Cairo, Illinois,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1835.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED .- The Supreme Court of the United States has recently anounced a decision in relation to the pilotage aws of the several States, of much general importance, and specially interesting to on own commercial community, as it determines a controversy which has been pending for some time in the courts of the State of New York between the Board of Commissioners of Pilots and the owners of certain leading lines of better now." That sounds as if the Builalo paper steamers from the port of New York. It has been claimed, on behalf of these steamship owners, that, while the State pilot law applied vessels navigable exclusively by sails, the act of Congress passed Angust 30, 1852, "for the better protection of the lives of pas sengers on vessels propelled wholly in part by steam," which provided for the licensing of englneers and pilots for steam ers by the Board of United States Inspectors, enperseded the State laws in respect to all ves sels propelled by steam. This view was adopt ed by the Superior Court of New York in Its de cision of the case of Cisco against Roberts (Ju tices Robertson, Woodruff, and Pierrepont uniting in the decision), which gave to the act of Cougress of 1852 a construction excluding

> from this judgment is yet pending in the Court of Appeals. In the meantime, on the strength of this favorable decision of the Superior Court, it was sought, on behalf of the steamship owners, to extend the operation of the act of 1852 so as to embrace within the category of "vessels propelled by steam" not only steamships, but also sailing vessels in tow of steam tog-boats; but this effort was defeated by the recent decision of Judge Bockes, of the Supreme Cours, in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Pilot against Spofford, Tileston, & Co., in which he heid the defendants liable to penalties for employing a pilot licensed under the act of Con. gress, but not licensed under the State law, to pilot to sea a sailing vessel in tow of a steam

the State Board of Commissioners and the State

law from all control over the pilotage of steam-

ers in and out of that port. The appeal taken

The Supreme Court of the United States has now settled the whole question by a jndyment in favor of a California pilot against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in a case carried by writ of error from the Supreme Court of the State, upon the precise question involved in the suit of Cisco against Roberts, In the N. Y. Supe rior Court. The Court holds that the act of 1853 was not intended to supersede or affect the State laws in reference to harbor pilotage, and applies only to the permanent pilots attached the steamers referred to in the act. Mr Justice Field, delivering the opinion of the

conrt, sa; s: It is insisted by the plaintiff in error that this act of 1862 is in conflict with the provisions of the act of the State, of May, 1861; that in fact it has superseded all State legislation concerning oit pulotage so lar as steamers carrying passer re are concerned and to that extent has modi

or repealed the act of 1789. From a careful examination of the act of 1852 re have arrived at a different conclusion. We do not perceive in its provisions any intention to supersede the State legislation recognized the act of 1789, or any inconsistency with the ocal port regulations established by the california of 1861. The act of 1852 was in as its title indicates, to provide greater a coard vessels propelled in whole or pa Previous to its passage frequent Previous to its passage frequent accidents, occasioning in some instances great loss of life, occurred to some steamers, arising from the imperience of the control of some steamers, arising from the imperience of the vessels, delective machinery, inacquate protection against fres, the carrying of dangerous articles, or the want of primps, life-boats, and other means of escape in case of danger. To guard against accidents from these and like sources was the general purpose of the act of 1852. It therefore contains provisions relating to fires, pumps, boats, life-preservers, buckets, the means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, the carrying of gunpowder, camphone, and other dangerous articles, and their stowage. It also provides for the appointment of two laspectors, one o, whom is to possess a practical knowledge of and the other is to possess knowledge of and and the other is to possess knowledge of and experience in the duties of an engineer of steam els, and of the construction and use of boil ers and machinery, and appartenances councet ed with them, and the two are required to make n examination of the hulls of the vess

lusteret and test the boilers and machinery, and to require licenses to be obtained before dan gerous goods can be taken aboard. The probes goods can be tracted to the remedy of any evils of the local pilot system. There were no complaints against the port pilot-boats on the contrary, they were the subjects of just praise for their skill, energy, and efficiency. The clauses respecting pilots in the act relate, in our judgment, to pilots having charge of our judgment, to phote naving charge of steamers on the voyage and to port phlots; and the provision that no person shall be em-ployed or serve as a pilot who is not licensed by the inspectors, has reference to employment and rvice on the voyage generally, and not to en ployment and service in connection with por

nd harbors. That the question was not free from doubt is shown by the fact, that, out of the seven judges petore whom the cause was heard, three dis sented-Justices Miller, Clifford, and Wayne the former of whom delivered an elaborate dissenting opinion, coinciding in the main with the lews of the Superior Court of New York. But the prevailing opinion reinstates the authority of the State boards, and as our own existing system has been thoroughly tested by experience, and works well in all respects, it is presumed that

General Forrest, in his late address to his ldiers, said:

the commercial community will cheerfully ac-

quiesce in the result

A proposition of rennlon with a people who have avowed their purpose to appropriate the property and to subjugate or annihilate the freemen of the Sonth, would stamp with infamy the names of your gallant dead and living heroes of this war.

General Forrest, as well as every other office and man of ordinary intelligence in the Confederacy, knows very well that "the freemen of the South" need not be subjugated or annihilated or deprived of their property, unless they choose to be so. Fuli pardon, with restoration of every right and privilege of citizenship, has long been offered to the rebels who will take and keep the oath of allegiance, only those of high rank being excepted; and not a caudid and sensible person in the nation doubts, or can for a moment donbt, that even those of high rank can, by ceasing from their opposition to the restoration of the Union, secure for themselves the same rights and privileges as others. Neither Davis nor Lee nor Johnston nor Beanregard nor Hood nor even Forrest himself, would be molested by Federal power if they were to desist from their warfare and render obedience to the Government of the United States. We want no subngation of the Sonth, we have no wish that the gallant people of that section shall be ln any respect our inferiors in the Uniou; onr desire is that they shall live under the same Constitution and laws and enjoy the same prerogatives as

Thousands of officers and soldiers and citizens of the South have taken advantage of the ciemency proffered to them. Men who have fought against the Federal Government in the rebel armies from the beginning of the war and otherwise used all the infinences at their command in opposition to it, have, upon coming within our lines and accepting the amnesty oath, been placed by our Government npon an equal footing with those who have fought for ns during the same period. There is not an individual in the loyal States, with the exception of some of the ultra radicals, that would seek to inflict the slightest punishment upon any in rebellion who should return lu good faith to their oid allegiance. The South knows this as well as we do. Forrest knows it, no matter what he says.

REBEL DESERTERS .- Last Thursday night the train from Nashville brought up twenty-four deserters from the rebei army, among whom was one Lieutenant. Four citizen prisoners also came np. They were all furnished with quarters at the Military Prison, and yesterday, after taking the amnesty oath, and giving parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war, were turned loose, and sent on their way rejoicing.

PRISONERS OF WAR TRANSPERRED. - TWO andred and thirty-five prisoners of war, embracing one surgeon, thirty-five commissioned officers, and one hundred and cinety-nine enisted men, were yesterday evening forwarded from the Military Prison in this city to Camp Chase. Most of these prisoners were wounded n the battles below Nashville.

DESERTER.-John Simmons, company K, 16th Illinois cavalry, was arrested in the city vester day for being absent from his command with ont furiongh. TRANSFERRED.-Yesterday one hundred and

hand, but they are entirely destitute of news from any quarter. The Goldsborn Journal of the 4th instant says: From Kingston we have the assurance that all is quiet. Not only has no advance been made by the enemy, but ow thengit doubtful by ontsiders if there

any large force at Newbern. The World's Wilnington correspondence of the 28th says: Our advance under Gen. Terry is but some twelve miles from here on the northcest branch of the Cape Fear river, wit Hood's troops confronting it on the other side. Sherman is reported to-day as being within sixty miles of this place. If that is the case a on will be easily made between Genera Scholeid's troops and his, and a forward move-ment Richmond ward ordered at once. The Richmond papers still express the belief that Grant will attack Lee's lines around Richthat Grant will attack Lees a fines around as im-mond as soon as the ground will permit. The rebels believe that Grant has sent nearly all his cavairy from the armies of the Potomac and James to Sheridau in the Shenandoah Valley. A meeting to obtain subscriptions of pro-visions for Lee's army was recently held at Dan-ville.

ville.

In noticing it, the Richmond Whig says: General Lee's meu must be fed, or we iose ail.

The Danville Register is assured that it does not enter into Lee's pians to abandon the rebeicapital nuises, as is very prudently added, it becomes impossible to hold out any longer.

The Herald's Winchester correspondence says rebel descriters who arrived at Winchester, state that they passed Sheridan on their way down. He reached Woodstock, thirty miles from the starring point, on the first, and, though rain tarting point, on the first, and, though rain

was failing, the roads very mnddy, and the

treams much swollen, his troops were pushing orward rapidly.

It was expected on the third day they would reach Stannton, ninety-eight miles up the val-ley, and a short distance north of the town where Early was with a small rebel force. The Tribunc's Washington special says: Gen Emery's report, in Sheridan's victory over East y, was more complete than any report we have for the canal running from Lynchburg to Rich-mond, which he had doubtless seized and do-

stroyed before this.

New York, March 9. stroyed before this.

New York, March 9.

On Sunday Richmond was excited with a rumor that Johnston had defeated Sherman, and was investing the position taken up by the latter. The next day, however, the Richmond papers admitted the falsity of the report, but claimed that Hampton had defeated Kilpatrick. This report however was bronght by a rall-road passenger who was the only one that knew anything of it. The state of feeting in North Carolina is plainly evident from the tone of the press and recent events. Nearly a whole company of the 6th North Carolina cavalry desected a few days since and came into Newbern b.inging their horses and equipments.

Negroes are coming in in large numbers. The rebels are conscripting all the boys they can lay their hands on, and both the troops, and people of that State are represented as heartily sick of the war.

The Union prisoners confined at Fiorence.

The Union prisoners confined at Fioren

The Union prisoners commend at Florence were sent to Salisbury on the approach of Sherman. On the way many excepted, and reached our lines at Newbern under the guidance of negroes and loyal white.

Arrangements have been made to exchange to boreand prisoners at Wilmington and they

the thousand prisoners at Wilmilington, and they are now being forwarded.

The Tribune's Washington special says: About one liundred deserters took the oath of allegiance and started North to-day. More are taking the oath than is generally thought.

They report that Lee rode out through their camp, promised them, more food and eightes. camp, promised them more food and elothes, camp, promised them more food and counce, and urged them to stand by him; but they con-cluded it would not pay.

In the last thirty days there has been two thousand deserters received, one hundred and forty of whem took the oath.

Washington, March 9.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the credentials of Mr. Snow, Senator elect from Arkansas. The committee say that in 1861 the constituted auhorities of the State of Arkansas, so far as the could enceed, took the State beyond the anthority of the United States, and that in pursuance of the law of Congress, the President, by proclamation, declared the inhabitants of that State to be included in juaurrection. Therefore the committee recommend that the question of admission be postponed till the next session, and until Congress shall take action in regard to the existing State government of Arkansas. The report was adopted. Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of John C. Underwood, Senator from the State of

Virginia for six years from the 4th of March Mr. Trumbull said the Committee on the Judiciary had just made a report in the case of Arkansas, which was in a similar condition to Virgiuia, and it was therefore likely the committee would come to a similar conclusion.

Mr. Henderson did not ludores the Seuator's views. He did not believe that the President's proclamation precluded the Senate from taking action on the subject of admitting the Senators. We should encourage the re-establishment of loyal State governments as a means of putting down rebelion and guerills incursions.

Mr. Doubittle said the State of Virginia had been recognized by the Executive and hy Congress. When West Virginia was set apart as a Mr. Trumbull said the Committee on the

been recognized by the Executive and by Congress. When West Virginia was set apart as a separate State, the Government admitted Senators from the remaining part of Virginia. The further consideration of the subject was postoned till the next session. of Virginia, and Michael Hahn, of Lonislana, were withdrawn from file to be presented and isid over till next seasion Washington, March 9.

Within a few days past ten paroled and escaped prisoners have arrived at the Navy-yard here. They came from the stockade prison at Flortner, and belonged to various vessels that were captured at different times. The escaped men state that when Sherman marched toward alonged they were hastily placed on cars, and riorence they were hastily placed on cars, and started toward Wilmington, but when innt place was threatened, they were sent back to Goldsboro, where they remained a short time, and were then sent back to Wilmington. A flag of truce, it is said, was sent to Gen. Terry, asking it they could be exchanged through him, to which he replied it could not be done for

While they were in Wilmington onite a n. Im-While they were in Wilmington quite a number escaped, and were hid by the citizens, and these men say that several hundred must have got away in this manner by aid of Union citizens. One of the escaped prisoners, George Auderson, of the Passaic, was captured in Warsaw river, and on the 5th of December he escaped while being taken with other prisoners from Wilmington to Richmond, he and fifteen others jumping off the train when it was about thirteen miles from Wilmington. Two of these men were shet by the guard from the tops of the cars and killed, but all the others made their escape, and were in the city when our forces recape, and were in the city when our forces entered. There were about 5,000 prisoners brought away from Florence, a stockade of 1,000 cite, being left behind. This place had been in command of Col. Iverson, of the 20th nth Carolina, and it was said he was pri u Richmond for some cause when these men

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Senator James Harlan to be Secretary of the This morning Hon. Hugh McCullough form This morning Hon. Hugh McCullough formally entered on his duties as Secretary of the Treasnry. The heads of the several hureans of the department waited upon him in a body, and an address of welcome was made to him in their behalf by Judge Lewis Somer, of the Internal revenue bureau. Mr. McCullough responded in an appropriate speech.

The revening of the prepared code has Severally and the Several March 2.

The revoking of the passport order by Secre-tary Seward, so far as relates to Canada, has re-moved all restrictions on travel through by the Suspension Bridge and Detroit, and unrestricted travel via the Great Western Railroad is now ally resumed.
A number of vessels, with cotton from Sayan-

A number of vescels, with cotton from Savan-nah, have arrived, making thirty-seven in ail, bringing 23,580 bales of cotton. Other vessels, with 11,621 bales, are on the way. The Gov-ernment has seized this cotton without regard to private marks, because Savannah was not surrendered with its garrison, but captured with all it contained. surrendered with its garrison, but captured with all it contained.

The Emperor Maximilian, according to the advices received to-day from Mexico, has received at a special andience Mr. Peter C. Scariett, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of England. Mr. Searlett presented to the Emperor of Mexico several autograph letters from Queen Victoria. The first of these letters is a formal one; the second one is a repetition of the first, but is addressed to the Empress Charlotte, "My best beloved sister," and the third is an acknowledgment of the letter sent by the Emperor to the Queen last June, informing her officially of his accession to the throne of Mexico. The Queen expresses her interest in the welfare of Mexico, and her belief that the establishment of the Empire is the beginning of a new and happy era for the country. She congratulates the Emperor on his elevation, and closes with the usual expressions of contresy.

The Mexican papers publish jong that of dis-

lematic and consular appointments made by the Emperor to foreign governments. No ap-pointments are made to the United States. New York, March 9.

The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates of the 4th. Dates from Mexico to the 19th of February and Vera Crnz also had been received. The rumored capture of Oaxaca by the Imperialists is not confirmed.

The French claim a victory over Antonio Rigis, killing Rajia, besides capturing various mnutions of War. ero is reported captured, with one hun dred and sixty of his men, and two hundred killed, in New Leon.

The Imperialists claim a victory over Men-dre at Barretal. dre at Barretal.

A report from Mazatlan says three thousand
French eddlers have been sent to Senato. Fifty
emigrants, pretending to go to Orizaba, report
that from twenty to twenty-five thousand more
are coming from the United States to bny lands

and settle.

The Imperial expedition to Yucatan has been abandoned.

Pierre Soule and his family have arrived in A number of blockade runners have returned to Havana, having failed to run into Gaiveston. NEW YORK, March 9.
The steamer Futon, from Hillion Head on the 6th, has arrived. Everything is progressing worably at Charleston. Traders are beginning open stores there.

to open stores there.

Gen. Hatch is in command of the Northern
District of the Department of the Sonth. Gen.
Schlummel is in command at Charleston. The
railroad is completed to Goose Creek.

General Potter has advanced to Santee river News has been received of the total destruc-

ast accounts Sherman had arrived at tte, N. C. Beanregard was hovering on The 21st regiment, recrulted at Charleston, The 21st regiment, recruited at unarieston, has been mustered into service.

The lights are soon to be lighted on Sumpter and Moultrie, and the channel is being buoyed for navigation. Several incendiary fires have occurred in Charleston.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, reports that the steamer Illinois had sailed for Point Lookont with rebel prisoners.

Washington, March 9.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin of the 28th uit. says: Everything we hear tends to increase our confidence and lift our hops from the doubt in which for several weeks they have been buried. Our authorities are active and allive to the emergency, and though the task before them is herculean, we believe success will reward its completion.

them is herculean, we believe success will roward its completion.

The Examiner says: It was stated a few days ago that Gen. Longstreet had communicated with the enemy under fing of truce, and that the object of the communication was to effect an arrangement for the return of deserters on both sides. The question of arming slaves is expected to be decided to-day in our Congress information from the Army of the Potomac says all is quiet. The freshet is subsiding. The exchange of prisoners is resumed. exchange of prisoners is resumed.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 9.

The U. S. steamship Bermida, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, has arrived at the navy- and. She reports that on the 24th of February an expedition under the command of Brig. Gen. Newton, consisting of all the troops both white and black stationed at Key West, and the gunboats Honduras, Magenta, and Hendrick Hudeon, started for the purpose of capturing St. Mark's. The result of the expedition had not been heard at the time the Bermida sailed. The Bermida hrings 400 slck and discharged soldiers and sailors.

Cairo, March 9.

It is reported that the court-martial at Paducah has acquitted General Payne of all charges preferred systems, having accused Dr. Alexander, of Padnicah, with giving false testimony before the military commission last fail, was attacked by the latter on the street resterday with a revolver. Alexander was worsted in the encounter, and was afterwards arrested and lodged in the guard-house.

The steamer Imperial, the St. Louis and Nash-ville packet, struck the bridge across the Com-

The steamer Imperial, the St. Louis and Nash-ville packet, struck the bridge across the Cum-berland river at the latter piace yesterday, and was snnk. Loss \$50,000. Insured for \$25,000. The extensive pork-house of Thomas Henry & Co. at St. Joe, was burned on Monday last. Loss \$200,000. Insured for \$110,000.

New York, March 8. New Yoak, March 8.
Kennedy, tried as a hotel-burner, is still confined at Fort Lafayette. The result of the trial has not been published, but it is understood he has been convicted.
The World's Washington special says onlight: Senator Gwynn recently stated als departure for Paris that it was caused als departure for Paris that it was caused aftermation he had received from trustworth course that the province of Sonora had be eded to France by a recret treaty, which won eeded to France by a secret treaty, which wonling to be made public till after the entire pacification of Mexico by the French. He went the Pails to attange plans for a colonization and the form an alliance of California and Sonora for an entire.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th say

The Virginia Senators lu the rebel Congre The virginia senators in the rebel Congress have been instincted to vote in favor of the bill to place niggers in the army. The bill was defeated when before the Senate by only one vote. Both the Virginia Senators voted against it.

The Danville Register says the crisis of the war is rapidly approaching, and in a short time a heavy and decisive battle will be fought. New York, March 9.

that Mr. Stevens had consented to resi that Mr. Hunter, the aspirant, would be President. The plan, we hope and believ

from the hands of Mr. Davis and when it is the safety and seemfly of his country's liber and independence. No cabbet of whipped s eders shall cal-fundate this country into slave and cronen at the footstool of Mr. Lineol Congress has interly failed, it is incompeter

and le doing injury. It has neither the car

cr the conrage, and is wanting in tirmne we resolution. It is unfit for revolution. The

the rebel government, placing his own family and dependents upon half rations, and recom-mends that other citizens follow his example.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th has a re ply to a correspondent, who inquire mean these runners of a Senatorial Co entmission? Is that report true? Senators or Representatives they approached the President him any such base proposition? Is any at made by these rumors to create the impu that Lee is ready to consider terms for l unsue ny trese rumors to create the impression that Lee is ready to consider terms for layin down arms under the pretext of repeating the solfering and sacrifice by a forced surrender and who are husy in their plans of surrendering to suljugation?

Speak out! The crisis demands boldness and definition of the surrendering the su

Speak out! The crisis demands beldness and decision, and determined resistance to insernal as well as external enemies. The worst enemies who now depress us are whipped secoders. This hour of agony is no time for tactions opposition for faitering with peace propositions, which can lead to nothing but despair, relaxation, and ruin. The terms of reconstruction now coming from Congress are nothing less than subjugation. Let us know the worst, that a summary remedy may be applied.

The Engairer, in response, anys it can't answer all the questions asked, for want of informany remedy may be applied.

The Enginer, in response, says it can't answer all the questions asked, for want of information, and then goes on, in remarkable and signigulation to a significant lauguage, showing that the rebelion is in its death throes. That there is a party of whitped recoders in and about Richmond can't be denied. They are cowardly and miscrable wrethes who bronch war upon the

New York, March 10

The communication addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, sent by telegraph has much, is dated in the trenches, March 4th, and commences thus: We are alarmed. What mean all these rumbrs of the city? Not of Sherman or his advance, or how Early has been defeated, not of this war, but what are these rumors of Senatorial committees, &c?

In this we have the only reference made in Richmond papers to the defeat of Early.

The World's Port Royal correspondent says it has been discovered that there were no torpodes in Charleston Harbor, and that the resorts concerning them and the tortnone course of the blockade-rumers and rebel vessels for the blockade-runners and rebel vessels for the three past years were only blinds. The Trif une's special pays: Ex-Senator Wilk-neon, of Minnesota, is expected to succeed Com-sistencer Dale in charge of the Indian Bureau. Admiral Porter's testimony is said to be ex-ceedingly damaging to Gen. Banks's Red river resection. crable wretches, who brought war upon the country, and who would now surrender to the entury. We have no doubt but that there wa-a pian on foot to force Mr. Davis to resign, and President. The plan, we hope and believe, has miscarried; at any rate the conspirators may understand, that if they should succeed, they will have placed a barren sceptre in their grasp, thence to be wrenched by an unlenish had, and, no son of theirs succeeding, Robert E. Lee, by and whin the consent of the army and the people, will grasp the sceptre they may wrough from the hands of Mr. Davis and wield it for the safety and scentive of his construct. cretary McCulloch has determined to ship Government cotton at New York to Eng-The Herald's correspondent saas Early was

The Herald's correspondent saas Early was found near Wavnesbure, on a range of hills, with 6 picces of artillery in position.

General Costar dismonuted two regiments as shirmishers in the rear. On either wide of the road were two solid regiments. The movement upon the enemy's works was made at once. The rebeis fired a volley, and then field like sheep.

The attempt to escape proved fruitless, as General Custar closed his lines upon them and surrunded nearly the entire force.

General Early did not attempt to rally his men, but rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly. an orderly.

The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we cally lost 10 or 12 killed and wounded.

have nothing positive They don't know where he is, his main column being, as they declare, hidden by his cavairy.

The Sentinel says: The new levy of the Yankees will not avail to overwhelm us. We will surely win the fight if we do our duty. None are more confident of this thau those who have had the opportunity of observing things at the North. None are more enthusiastic and none are more browant with courage and hope, and let no man suppose such is not the spirit of our people. Let no one imagine that the few poltroons with beard on who are whipped without ever having been a fight, are a sample of our population. It is a shame, indeed, that these miserable trembiers are allowed to vex the patience and tire the ears with exhibitions of their disgraceful cowardlee; but we protest against judging others by the many. We protest against judging those of Richmond by these whipped croakers. We wish our women would take their brooms and crive them into the river. We tell our soldiers the people are as mecunivocally resolved as they, and will stand up to them and sustain them. Let them take care of the Yankees. Those who are to join them in the trenches will take care of the whipped women at home. We do not intend to be sold out by those ancient people. We, too, may not have provided for some trimes against our safety, supposing them impossible, but the people will not consent to be destroyed by them. Nevertheless this comtest, God willing, is sure if we do our duty. Victory is ours nuless we voluntarily forfeit it. There is nothing in the situation to defeat us. We may say this on high anthority. may say this on high anthority.

If heaven were to curse us with a meanness of soul that would lead us to renounce the liberties for which a noble army of martyrs has died, and fling away the glorious heritage which our fathers gave us, that indeed would be misery, for it would be disgrace, infamy, hopeless ruin—the very blackness of eternal darkness on our country and our names.

Froud we are now to claim Jackson as our compatriot. The very Turk would hiss if we did not. We are not vet reduced to the necesity nay say this on high anthority. compation. The very Turk would hiss if we did not. We are not vet reduced to the necesity of taking courage from despair. The enemy have indeed shut us np to that necessity, if it should ever come; but, thank beaven, it has not come. We have bright, natural, certain hopes—hopes big with victory and radiant with sunrise—if we will bear hardness as good sold.

diers a little longer, stand up like men in thi cedes the day. WASHINGTON, March 9, The law providing for recruiting in the rebel states for the benefit of the loyal States is re-bealed, and the Provost Marshal-General has solified officers and commandants of rendezyons

accordingly.

The records in Commodore Ingraham's office show that from the 8th of February to the 8th March 1,765 rebel deserters have been received in the city from the armies operating against Pickproput One hundred and twenty deserters, the great r part from North Carolina, arrived to-day

The Richmond papers of Tuesday are editorially important. The Sentinei has an editorial temanding harmony and more action, or delares that the cane is lost.

The Whig is very hopeful that Sherman will be defeated, but says it fears that he will now recreat. The latest North Carolina papers do not say

at declare that he is not near Favetteville or A Coun bia ct rrespondent of the Richmon A Coundia ct respondent of the ra-ving that the runn's course, whi ving that city, was marked by concilla-eniency. It avows that Wate Hampso-avairs were more desporalized than to easy for the former sho t the chizens an early all the stores as they retreated

The bill to raise negro a didde in quite certain to pess on Thursday. The Euquirer says it is now too late. The Richmen, I while of Treaday says that Sherman has, perh aps, found one or more lions in his path—those aggregated remusants of defeated armies and fo, give garrisons of captured cities may have wrought terror in his path and turned blue from his purpose. Who knows? Not the Vannees, and we do not intend to enlighten the mustil we can give them information which the will not like to hear, which will be soon. I but in the meantime let them wait and discuss the evacuation of Richmond.

ico of Richmond.

It is certain that a large portion of a 'b beautiful city of Columbia, South Carolina, h 'se beautiful city of the city that it was rumored in the city of the city in the city in the city of the city in t ge to private property. The old or was burnt, the fire originative hich were thrown at the new

the old building. mbia, says the Patriot, and those citizens who don Sherman's approach are returning to their homes.

"The Yankee papers are very uneasy about their homes.

"The Yankee papers are very uneasy about their homes.

Sherman—and not without good reason, although they feign to derive the comforting accurance that all grees well from the fact that make the state of the s the Richmond papers don't publish any nevertheless to the movements, assuming that the

reverse of any kind had occ The Herald's Winch The Heraid's Winchester correspondent firms the reported victory over Eurly by lan, and says General Sheridan has oc-stannton. On his march up the valley is joint he met with no material opposition. point he met with no material opposition.

The report that Gen. Early himself was ca;
tured by Gen. Sheridan is not confirmed by ou

despatches.

Rebel prisoners report a heavy Union force advancing from East Tennessee on Lynchburg, of the capture of which piace we have unconfirmed rumors.

The Herald's correspondence from the James says there are additional inflications of Lee's intention to abandon Richmond. It is well understood that the removal of Government stores has been going on for some time.

Large mumbers of troops have recently been sent from Richmond, it is presumed to Lynchburg.

The Angusta Constitutionalist of the 17th sars the 15th and 17th corps, with Sherman's command, has a baggage train three miles long and that the 15th corps became drunk and pulsaged Columble, burning the entire length of Main street. Sherman ordered the pillagers and burners to be shot.

Two or three hundred citizen left with the Yankees. Most of the people remaining are obliged to live in hits. Their condition is duesdful.

Sherman left 200 head of beef cattle for the sick and wounded, and gave areas to the citizens to protect themselves from negroes. Every article of subsistence was carried off, the cellars, outbuildings, &c., being searched. The city was shelled furiously before taking possession.

The same paper says that there are three thousand locomotives and care penned np at Charlotte. It says, also, that Sherman will, of course, destroy this stock. The care were heavily laden with stores.

The Southern Express Company saved all its valuables, but the mails have been lost everywhere. A Charlotte correspondent of the Richmond Whig says Sherman's advance on Columbia was nextpected, endden, and surprising. It found all unprepared and he was cool enough to do nothing when his guns were heard in the

Public officers, for the first, began to think of Public officers, for the first, began to think of removing the Government stores there uself darked out of their position on the opposite side of the Congarce, when they fell back again to the city. Then began the wyrk of gesting off the stores, but the time was too short, and much was left.

The worst festure of the whole scene was the plundering done by Wheeler's cavairy. This was done most systematically, as if they were trained to stealing.

New York, March 10

resolution. It is truft for revolution. The very near who were no most to secole are the first to sittender. A single beau and a single arm is now needed, and if Congress would consist its patriotism it would intrust all the power was the Pre-ident and Lee and go home. The Virginia State banks can furnish one or two milions in gold, and this will secure the enprise now needed. Let the Legislature promptly act, and turn the gold over to General Lee. Congress is defined, and it no longer to be looked to for any aid in the truggie. The negroes have been withheld until it is now nearly too late. Currency is beyond their power. To help those who talk of compromise is mean submission to subjugation. The Charloss (N. C.) Bulletin of the 1st, in The Charloss, "No. 2) punctin of the 1st, in an article on the situation, caye: If the army of Lee defeated that of Grant at Spottsrivania and around the Virginia e-20tal, when the Yankee commander counted his 225,000 men, and we had less than 60,000, why may we not severely punish two combined Federal armies, whose aggregate strength will be less than 150,000 men. The lines about Richmond are Impracten. The lines about Richmond are imprec-able. The resources of Virginia have been seld in reserve notwith tanding more than a nonth has elapsed since the granaries of Georubmission to subjugation.

Gov. Vance makes in earnest appeal to the seeple, saying Lee's army must, for three or our months to come, depend for food on portions of Virginia and North Carolina. He himself has donated half his stock of provisions to is and a portion of South Carolina have been ut off. Lee's men still live on full rations, and there is no reason to apprehend that they will fail to enjoy plenty to the end, under the guid-ance of Heaven. They are more than a match In regard to Sherman, the Richmond papers have nothing positive They don't know where ie is, his main column being, as they declare, hidden by his cavalry.

inii to enjoy plenty to the end, moder the guidance of Heaven. They are more than a match for the wily Sharman, and we have never felt more confident than at present that he is destined to come to grief. Let our people be patient till our arrangements are completed and our plane consummated. Day will break at last through the darkest gloom. The mighty reaction that must follow victory will compensate us for all our present reverses, and, although bloody, our country will still be found in the arena. The principles of truth, justice, and independence will prevail.

The Fayetteville Telegraph assures its readers that it is not the when of the government to conceal anything from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankee forces in Wilmington and South Carolina from learning anything of the movements of ecch other. Their means of communication are very limited and uncertain, and it is our policy not to make any improvement for them. We hope the condition of affairs will soon be so changed as to enable us to dispense with this reticence. All our information thus far is of an encouraging character. The following is from the Richmond Dispatch. All remains quiet on the Richmond Dispatch. All remains quiet on the Richmond Dispatch. All remains quiet on the Richmond and Folersburg lines. Although yeaterday was the fourth day of consecutive dry weather, still Grant tersburg lines. Although yesterday was the fourth day of consecutive dry weather, still Grant dees not carry out the threatened bars from his left on the South Railroad. He has erected

a number of observatorice along his Hatcher's Rua lines, and from their tope his signal corps take daily observations of all that passers in our camps, which is much to Sherman. We have take daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which is much to Sherman. We have every day o freeh instalment of rumors in relation to his moves, which are unknown. All is quiet in the Shenandouh Valley.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 5th contains the following: Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet prevailing below Richmond, but if the weather continues good there will be active operations in that vicinity in a short time.

Ten car loads of Confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Friday evening.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th saye: For the past few days there has been little firing on the Richmond and Petersburg trains. It will require a week of sunchine and wind to render the roads passable, and to put the grounds in any condition for any extensive military movement. We have a vary important plees of news which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies a prospect of serious difficulties between the United States and France. It is a confirmation of previous reports in the Northern newspapers to the effect that the United States Concuit at Matamoras, who was accredited to the Juneze government, has been ordered away by Maximilian. It is also said that the clearances to the United States from that port are now refused.

Both Houses of Congress passed the new tax

to the United States from that port are now refused.

Both Houses of Congress passed the new tax
law, and repealed the old one.

The Whig of the 8th says. Sherman is played
out. If our readers don't hear of any good
news from South Carolina, it is a new requisite
that there is none to communicate. In a few
days they will hear where Sherman is and what
has befallen him. Let everybody be patient.
Sherman's opportunity to establish a military
reputation has field, and we will soon hear of
his discomfiture and diagrace.

New York, March 10.

The refugees who arrived in Newbern state that Fayettaville, N. C., was in our hands hast week, and that Sherman was within forty miles of Raisigh. They say that the rebel soldiers were described in companies, and in some cases by regiments. Some of them were retiring to their homes. The people pay but little attention to the recismation of Gov. Vance, calling them terms, and in most places in North

man's army.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph from Washington to day says: The Star says on Monday thrirteen transports, with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore and Read, preceded up the Rappahannock river on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg, to be samugated into our lines on its way. The expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats ecouyed the river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner, bound up with a cargo of whicker and salt, was first captured by the Read, and the crew and cargo removed, and the echooner blown up. On arrivmoved, and the echoomer blown np. On arriv-ing at Fredericksburg, it was found to be gar-risomed by a equad of rebels, who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sall-ore landed, who encoecded in capturing the to-haceo, amounting to minety-five tone, and it is estimated to be worth \$589,000. The country about Fredericksburg was accounted prefer effecestimated to be worth \$380,000. The country about Fredericksburg was accured pretty effectually, and during the raid over four hundred prisoners were taken. An extensive contraband trade has been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannouk, and this expedition was designed to break it up. As the vessels passed down the river on their return numbers of deserters came off from the shore, eight of whom were from the 24th Virginia cavalry.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4, via Carno, 10.

A train on the Opelouse railroad, bringing

A train on the Opelous railroad, bringing the 88d Illinois regiment from Terre-Boune, when four miles from this city, vesterday ran over a horse, throwing eleven care off the track, instantly killing ten soldiers, and severely wounding thirty-nine, several of whom will die.

Philadelphia, March 10.
The Bolletin publishes a copy of the bill to free megro slaves, read in the robel Congress, and says it will pass with the vote of the Vir-New York, March 10.

Mr. McCullough, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the officers of the Treasury Department, thanked them for the honor of their visit, and complimented them for their fidelity to their duties. In the course of his remarks he exist. My chief aim will of course he to provide means to discharge als incourse. of his remarks he said: My chief aim will of course be to provide means to discharge claims topon the treasury at the earliest day practicable, and take measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to a specie basis, the departure from which, although for a time being necessary, is no less damaging to the people than to the Government; but, while it will be the main object with me, I shall not be unmindful of the importance of having the current business of the department conducted with fidelity and despatch.

rent business of the department conducted with fidelity and despatch.

The Tribune's Washington special says:
There is the greatest activity in the medical, commisseary, and quartermaster's departments in forwarding supplies. Our forces at the Routh are transporting stores daily from here, Alexandria, and Baltimore. The Senate will probably not adjourn before Tuesday next, as the President desires them to remain for the purpose of confirming the nominations to fill the vacancies which have occurred during the present sension.

ent rension
to Herald's correspondent from Winchester
Early despaired of making a successful
ace against Sheridan, and on the morning
the day Cantar attacked him he cansed all
the contract of the cantal actions of the ca surplus stores and six pieces of artillery to inced on the railroad train, which was cap-d by Gen. Custar, with all the spoils, in-The artillery was all burst or spiked, and gun-carriages destroyed. On account of bad condition of the roads, all the rebel gous captured were destroyed. For some son Castar remained at Waynesboro until eridan with the main column came up and shed on through Rockfish Gap to Green-old. At last accounts direct from Sheridan, etar was within a few miles of Charlottesville.

A detachment detailed as an escort for robel prisoners left Waynesboro on the 8d, marched eight milits, and escamped at Fisherville. Col. Thompson, commanding the brigade, finding his supply of food inadequate to meet the demands of his men and the prisoners, sent to several towns through which thoe were to pass to bring out to the readside food for the robel prisoners. The response was not general, but sufficient supplies were found in the robel store-house at Stannton for present use. The troops were not modested on the return trip till they reached the fork of the Shemandoah near Mount Jackson, where they were met by a small cavalry force, under General Bosser, which attempted to recapture the prisoners, but were repulsed. From Waynesboro, General Sheridan sent four consiers, each with a copy of an order to General Encock to send a brigade of infantry and cavalry to meet the prisoners at Mount Jackson. Two of the couriers were killed, and two captured. chment detailed as an escort for rebel

Washington, March 10.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of The Senate has confirmed the nomination of ex-sunstor Hale as Minister to Spain.

The Superume Conart to-day decided a case involving many quosilons of the law of prizes. It was the United States, appellant, versus 72 bales of conton, Ehrabesh Alexander being claimant. An appeal for the Southern District Court of Hinois, which had ordered restinution to ber, was the test case, involving all the cotton, valued at over two million dollars captured by the navy during the Red river expedition. The conton is claimed by the navy as a law prize on the general ground of belignerent up hus, that part of Louisiana being claimed as the enemy's country, the cotton taken on land at various distances from water, teams having been sent to gather it. The claimant took the amnesty out, although she had taken no part in the relieblion. The argument occupied several das. The Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General, and Charles E Ames represented the Government, and W. N. Springer, of Hilstois, commel for the claimant. The court, through Chief Justice Chase, decided there could be no setture as a prize of private property by the navy is fuland waters of the United States or on land since the acts of Congress of 1641, 162, 163, and 64, and therefore this property was not a lawful prize of war, but though the property under the act of March 12 1863, this act prescribes the means by which loyal citizens may recover compensation. The filed was ordered to be dumined. The court also decided the possession of the Red river country was temporary, and not long enough to secure the rights of property to citizens in that part of L ursans, and that the election then held in the Red river country was mot leggl, and conferred no rights.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. tor Hale as Minister to Spain

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Whereas the twenty-first rection of the act of Congress approved on the 3d instant, entitled an act to amount several acts hereusfore passed to provide for the entofling and calling out of the restound forces, and for other purposes, requires, that, in sodicion to other lawnin penaltics of the crime of descrition from military eartwice, all persons who have descrite from the military or naval service, and who shall not return to ead service, or report themselves to the Provost Marshal wibin sixty days after the proclamation bereinsfier mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citionship and their right to become citizens, and ench descriters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or prest under the United States, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled thall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is carolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, intend to avoid any draft into the military service duly ordered, shall be liables to the peachies of this section, and the President is authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation, secting forth the provisions of this section, in which the preclamation of the President is requested, to notify all descrites returning in fixty days, as aforesaid, they shall be pardoned on condition of their returning to their allegiance and companies, or to such other organimations as may be assigned to till they shall serve for the period of time equal to their term of earlies. WASHINGTON, March 10. or the period of time equal to their term ow, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln,

ing and requiring all deserters to return to ir posts, and I hereby notify them that all erters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to the service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal shall report themselves to a Provost Marshal shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned do, and serve the remainder of their originaterm of enlistment, and in addition thereto the period equal to the time lost by desertion. In testimony whereof I have here set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be saffired. Done at the city of Washington, this lith day of March, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States the Soth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the Fresident.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 11. Washington, March 11.

Advices from Wilmington say the information through a scout just in, is that one column of Sherman's army passed on the 3d through Cherw Point, seventeen miles from the State line, and about thirty miles southwest of the city. The scout made his way through swamps and woods to our lines. He made a narrow escape, and when near our advance lines, he was within sound of the enemy's picketa. He reports the column in fine condition, subsisting off of the country, and advancing in the direction of Favetteville, a point Sherman would reach by the 6th.

ion of Faretterille, a point Sherman would sash by the 6th.

One thousand exchanged officers marched atto the city last evering; they came from Goldatorn. At points along the route the people, mong them women, came eight and twenty giles and brunght them food.

Lient.—Col. Critchfield, of the 7th Michigan are less removed that there was exercises. my, reported that there was every manifes-of Union freding that could be expected, he city tousiness of nearly all kinds has resumed, and the city assumes a business-

Five hundred barrels thrpentine came down the A dee; atch received here this evening from smong the risoners captured in the fight nes erboro. All of them are en route fu The Saultary Commission has sent by steam

to Sherman's army in North Carolina an as-sorted cargo of hospital and field relief sup-Another is loading with supplies to replen-sh its stocks at Newbern and Wilmington, at which last place an exchange of prisoners is olug on, and has ordered a third to load for the ejected emergencies of its service in North Larolina.

the special emergencies of its service in North Carolina.

Senators Foote, Morrill, Wade, Wilson, Grimes, Harlan, and Ramsay, accompanied by their wives, will start on an excursion next week to Charleston.

A corps of surgeons left here to-day for Wilmington. More medical and hospital supplies are also despatched to the same destination.

The rebel troops belonging to Kirby Smith's command, though repeatedly ordered to cross the Mississippi river, have mutinied and retused to crose over. They want to march east.

It is also with Col. Ford's command on the Rio. They have disobeyed orders more than any by refusing to go east of the Colorado river.

In both cases the rebel authorities have been mable to force the rank and file into obedience, and indeed it is doubtful as to whether the course taker by the men was not eccretivinal-gated by the officers in immediate command of

em. Neither Jeff Davis, in his day, nor Gen. Les, Neither Jein Davis, in his day, nor Gen. Lee, in his present capacity of Generalissimo or military dictator, could or can exert any real command over what they style the Trans-Mississippi Department. Practically it has ecceded from Dixie, and has gone into the cotton trade on its wn account.
The Examiner contains Senator Hunter's peech made in the Richmond Senate on the

th inst. against arming slaves. Mr. Huntays he shall vote for the bill nnder the instru on of the Virginia Legislature, but that it is conflict with his views. He says that it is an abandonment of the e for which they made war, and an ament of all hopes of the Confederacy.
There is no point of dispute now between
em and the Yankees, and the result will be

them and the Yankees, and the result will be abolition and negro social equality.

Little importance is attached to the story purporting to be brought into Thomas's lines by a secut of a victory by Shorman over portions of Johnston's and Beauregard's forces.

It has been assiduously nursed and developed to-day by gold speculators, but its substantial basis is not such as to warrant any remarkable enthusiasm over it mull it shall have come in a more satisfactory shape.

New York, March 11.

The Herald's Newbern correspondence of the

more satisfactory shape.

The Herald's Newbern correspondence of the 4th says: Union prisoners reached here yester-day morning, who excaped from the cars while being conveyed from Florence to Sanisbury.

The rebels commenced moving the entire body of prisoners as Sherman advanced toward that point, and two or three hundred made good their escape. The rebel guards were mostly boys from fourteen to sixteen and eighteen years of age, and were lity able to bear the hardships of service or meet the shrewdness and skill of veterans.

The first who came in report that they were first taken to Wilmington, and as they were being removed thence to Salisbury, they effected escape on the 22d of February.

They were aided in reaching our lines by Union men and negroes. The rebels are conscripting all the toys they can find. Negroes are coming in in droves, being terrified by the

thon men and negroes. The rebels are conscripting all the boys they can find. Negroes are coming in in droves, being terrified by the prospect of the rebels taking them into their armies. They say if they must fight they would rather fight for the Union.

A citizen arrived here to-day direct from Golshoro, having came through all the way by the main roads, who reports that he did not see a rebel soldier on the roate.

People in the interior were almost manimously of the opinion that the Coufederacy is gone up. Negroes were being gathered up at certain points, and there was a great panic arman pints and there was a great panic arman points, and there was a great panic arman points, it will be a relief to them when Sherman takes them out of the hands and bonds of the Confederacy. I believe if many of the North Carolina militia were near our lines they would desert nearly en masse, and as for Longstreet he is a long ways off.

The Union army is not such an object of hate to the North Carolina soldiers in the rebel army as to Beauregard and Jeff Davis.

New York, March 11.

as to Beauregard and Jeff Davis.

The Meridian (Miss.) Clarion denies the report that Mobile was being evacuated, and save: If the preparations being made for Granger & Co. could be seen, the stories of evacuation would not be credited. The Times' Washligton special save: The Government expects soon to hear from Shermen via Wilmington. The last heard from Johnston was that he was floundering in the ewamps of the Yadkins river.

Beauregard is fortifying Raleigh and Goldsbero, but is already terrified at the opposition of our co-operative columns advancing from Newbern. ewbern.

The Herald's special cave it is expected by the

Secretary of the Treasury that from the proceeds of the large amounts of Sonthern products captured a fund will soon be accomplated that will enable the Government to resume speciel payments sooner than expected.

The World's Washington special sava, a genleman who left Newbern on the 7th bring gence that the rebels andoned all the country between that

Mingston was evacuated on the 3d.

Kingston was evacuated on the 3d.

Reincees and describes say that they have beard of no emgagement between Sherman and the rebels. The entire eastern part of North Carolina is in a state of alarm.

It was reported that the rebels had fallen back from their position fifteen miles in the rear of the city. There was no doubt Sherman was well within North Carolina.

W SHINGTON, March 11.
The Richmond Exam ner of the 9th save: It is ported that Suffolk was again occupied by the emy on the lat, with a force of 1,500 eavalry

cuemy on the lst, with a force of 1,5% cavairy and a regiment of negroes. It is surmised that the raid intended by them was in the direction of the Weldon road.

Both Houses of Congress agreed vesterday to adjourn next Saturday. The business of this session is pastly well closed up. The only important bill now pending is that of putting plaggers in the army, which was passed in the Senate by one majority.

The bill was slightly amended in the Senate, and necessarily goes back to the House for concurrence. The amendment not being material it is supposed that the bill will pass the House without difficulty—probably to-day. Congress will have been in session one hundred and tive days on next Saturday.

will have been in session one hundred and tive days on next Saturday.

New York, March 11.

The Washington Republican of yesterday contains the following: General Thomas telegraphs the Government that one of his scouts came in with information that the rebel Generals Lee and Cheatham have been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but that Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Selma.

Cheatham proceeded intending to form a junction with Hardee from Charleston, but scouts report that the rebels have information that before the junction was formed Sherman hurled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheathem's column completely crushing it.

Hardee was notup to time, and report does not say be gave battle at all, but that Johnston was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front, and got awfully whipt. The Republican says there is every reason to believe the above to be true.

Catro, March 10. New Orleans dates to the 4th have been received. The inauguration of J. M. Welles as Governor of Louislant for the nnexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Haber, took place on the 4th.

Twenty-six Union families of Corpus Christi were recently banished to Mexico by the rebel authorities.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

WASHINGTON, March 11. The Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst. says: il remains quiet along the lines of General rant; in fact for the last week everything has mnd-bound, and rain fell almost con-tly yesterday, which served to make mats decidedly worse in that respect. It is not bable that Gen. Grant will attempt any ve until there is a change of weather and country and roads are in a better condition military operations. Our anthorities should cuntil there is a change of weather and country and roads are in a better condition nilitary operations. Our anthorities should one the less vigilant, however, for he may upt to advance his lines when least exect. Northern papers continue to report a sher of deserters from our lines, and their imms are filled with the stories they tell, rant has thought those stories of sufficient has a fingreat exultation. For some days parties his city have been sending large lots of macuured tobacco to Fredericksburg. Reports that this tobacco was to be traded with the abece for bacon, and that Gen Singleton a the prime mover in the affair. This is accret budness that brought him again to himond. The tobacco was transprited to million's ferry by railroad, and thence to derleksburg, five miles distant in wagons. rederleksburg, five miles distant in wagons. The Yankees were expected to come up in ves is to Fredericksburg and carry off the tobacco.
Monday last 200,000 pounds of tobacco had
en sent up to the Fredericksburg railroad,
000 pounds of which had been hauled there nd stowed away in a warehouse on the Rappa nock, convenient for shipping, and another

namous, convenient for simpling, and another the crossing. The enemy came up to Fredericksburg in gunboats on Monday night, but brought no bacon that we have been able to hear of. Their first step was to send a party of caralry to Hamilton's crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the cars and tobacco there. This party also burned the bridge over Messaporax creek, a short distance this side of Hamilton's crossing. There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco at Fredericksburg; one that the ameny carried it off and another that they fired the warehouses and destroyed both houses and tobacco. It is accretained that they burned five wagons employed in hauling tobacco, and carried off the horses. So cude one of the most brilliant rehemes of our latter-day speculators. The railroad company regrets looking thirty-three cars, as they believed an arrangement had been considered to with the enemy that they should not be me to with the enemy that they should not be

A letter of the 9th from the Army of the Potumac save: Quiet continues in this department,
and is likely to do so for some time so far as any
my venents are concerned, for the roads are in
the back of the roads are in
the trough are being drilled daily, and
new arms, clothing, etc., issued, preparatory to
one.

the coming campaign. The men are in excel Deserters centirue to come in, although they

their way over.

The 1st corps advanced their picket lines out distance this morning, and it is reported have found retel colored troops on the place. His in the front If this is true, it shows a robels have at last adopted the policy of when the front I for the front I for the front I for the front I for the front ming their slaves.

A Washington letter to the Commercial save: appears that recruiting by loval States in in-negent States has been stopped.

Surgent States has been stopped.

MEMPIRS, VIA CARRO, March 11.

A grand banquet was given by the Union men to Gen Washburne last night, at which he made a speech, deprecating military lace, hoping for the speedy restoration of the civil government in the State, expressing much regard for the Sonthern people, and promising to receive them kindly when they come in a proper spirit. He wild the biemphis merchants that the interests of their city were to some extent antagonistic to the interests of the Government, but he would be liberal in regard to a legitimate and honest trade, but in anything else they would find him their inexorable foe.

their inexorable foe.

A fight occurred at Fort Pickering, night before last, between the 3d United States colored artillery and a white regiment, resulting to the leath of several negroes and one white soldier. The fight grew out of a disagreement about rations. Both regiments belong to the garrison General Washburne has ordered the arrest of

the chief clerk of the office of Mr. Elry, tr the chief clerk of the office of Mr. Elry, treasury agent for the purchase of cotton.

Gen. Dana left for Vicksburg yesterday.

The river bank is full, and the river is rising.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting steamboats to navigate the Hatchle river to bring out the products of the country, but he will not allow them to take up supplies.

Washways March 11

Washington, March 11.

A special to the Commercial Advertiser says
The rumors of disaster to Schofield originate
in a boastful despatch from Bragg, published is
a Richmond paser, claiming that he had check
d him. No importance is attached to the state ed him. No importance is attached to the sta ment, and it is believed that Schofield and Sh man are all right.

Vice-President Johnson was in the Capitol to-day, but didn't preside in the Senate. His health is much better.

is much better.

The rumors of a battle by Schofield in North Carolina attract increased attention, but nothing can be ascertained from any reliable source. They are evidently founded on the doubtful Bragg despatch in the Richmond papers. There is no reliable news of Stierman, yet good news has been received from Sheridan. The remnants of Early's forces have fled to the mountains, and this rebel army is believed to be broken up.

Wischusgers March 11.

washington, March 11. Washington, March 11.

The Senate in session to-day was altogether of an executive character. The committee consisting of Mesers, Lane, Kane, and Sprague, was appointed to wait on the President, and that if he had no further communications to make the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Lane subsequently replied that the President had no business of a sufficiently important to longer retain them.

longer retain them.

The Senate then adjourned without delay. Previous to the adjoirnment of the Supreme out, an order was promulgated requiring the th to be taken by all practitioners at that r that they have never borne arms against United States and have not given aid or en-pragement to the rebellion, etc., that they ill suppport and defend the constitution, and

will support and defend the constitution, and will demean themselves as attorneys and counsellors according to the laws.

Scrators Wilson, Foote, Morrill, Wade, Grimes, Harlan, Ramsey, and others, are contemplating an excursion to Savannah and Charlesten in a Government stranger.

So unwavering is the confidence in General Sherman's ability to move on against all obstacles that in Government circles the conviction prevails that he has severely crippled the robel forces sent to oppose his march.

New York, March 12. NEW YORK, March 12. The following is General Sherman's letter to Hampton: Headquarters, etc., in the Field

or war right to forage, and my resolve to pro-

parities alleged to be practised by Sherman's army, and concludes by stating he shall hold

be executed by Sherman.

eix prisoners as hostages for those ordered

Rebel papers chronicle the passage of the eyro enlietment act, saying it is a measure of

eccesity, but not as a choice.

Mr. Wigfail during the debate denonneed the egislature of Virginia, and demanded the restation of Jeff Davis.

The speech of Senator Hunter in the rebeing the sprinted. He voted for the bill to arm

and emandipate negroes under instructions from the Virginia Legislature, but entered a protest

se Virginia Legislature, but entered a protest gainst it as an abandonment of the contest on the grounds upon which the South seceded. He so showed from the statistics that no considerable body of negro troops could be raised in the Slates over which the government had consol, without stripping the country of the labor besolutely necessary to produce food, and stated that the commandant of conscripts with autority to impress 200,000 slaves, had sluce last extender them able to get but 4000 of whom

sority to impress 200,000 slaves, has since last ejtember been able to get but 4,000, of whom 600 were from Virginia and the balance from labama. He also argued that negroes would of volunteer, and those we did not get would over to the "Yankees," who can offer them a exter urine.

Marshal of the Southern Pastrict of Onic, G. D. Hull, of Michigan, Surveyor-General for Daco-tah Territory; L. E. Munsou, of Connecticut. an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; Jas. Rassell Jones, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

The following were confirmed as indicial officers for the United States for the District Court of Nevada: A. W. Baldwin, Judge; Robert M. Chaik, Attorney; Edwin Irwin, Marshal.

The commissions of a large number of Federal officers, who were appointed for four years in 1861, will expire in a few days, when they will be renewed by the President, or other appointments made in place of the incumbents, the Senate to act upon them at its next meeting.

The Chronicle of the 12th says Vice-President J.-huson appeared in the Senate yeaserday. His health is entirely restored. During his stay in the Vice-President's room, a large number of Senators called to pay their respects.

Governor Andrew publishes a special appeal to deserters, in which he says: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity, after the proclamation of the President, in this public manner, to active all persons liable to the charre of desert

of the earliest opportunity, after the proclama-tion of the President, in this public manner, to advise all persons hisble to the charge of dear tion to accept at once the President's offer of

dedlence; to retrieve their reputation, protect diseaselves against punishment, and save from

can citizens. I appeal to the neighbors and riends of all such deserters, especially to the prothers and wives who have heretofore invoked

otten my advice and interposition, earnestly

an, to force and persuade the absent to relund and seek shelter, pardon, honor, and happiness

FORTHERS MONROR, March 19.
The steamer Mary Washington arrived here from Virginia with five hundred released prisoners, and will leave immediately for Annap.

which bow await them under the Union flag

rebel General responds that he knows

I am, with respect, your obedient servant, W. T. SHEKMAN,

all the gold in California would be have put his name to such a measure, unless obliged to do so by the Legislature.

He argued the necessity of freeing negroes if made soldiers. Something in the human heart tells us when they come out scarred from the conflict, they must be free. If we could make them soldiers we could make them officers, perhaps to command white men.

Mr. Graham opposed the bill. He considered the adoption of the measure as an actual abandorment of the principles of the contest, and protested against the right of the Virginia Legislature to instruct a Senstor after mature deliberation of the Senste.

Mr. Semmes advocated the bill as necessary, and said it was urged by Gen. Lee, and the consequences which would follow would not be as bed as represented. The Yankees may be fighting to emancipate the negroes, but we are not fighting to keep them in slavery. We are fighting for the principle of self-government.

New York, March 12. February 24. Seral Wade Hampton, commanding covalry, C. S. A: GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that

Government the right to interfere with slavery and to emancipate slaves, besides if we offer slaves their freedom we confess that we were hisincere in asserting that slavery was the best state for negroes themselves. He had been slaverer in declaring that a central government had so power over the hetitution of slavery, and that freedom would be no boon to the negro. He believed arming and emanginating slaves.

He beli-ved arming and emancipating slaves was an abandouncent of this contest and the gounds on which it was undertaken. Not for all the gold in California would be have put his

me to such a measure, unless obliged to do

General: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after being captured, and labeled "Death to all Foragers."

One instance is of a lieutenant and seven men near Chester, and another of twenty near a ravine eighty rods from the main road, and three miles from Easterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in varions ways, and can stand it as long asyou, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge, and would suggest that you give notice to your feepic at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates. Of course you can not question my right to forage in an enemy's country. It is a war right, as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the country will supply my requisitions I will forbid all foraging, but I find no civil authorities who can respond to calis for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. Ing for the principle of self-government.

New York, March 12.

A Tribune's Army of the Potomac special of the 8th mentions the arrival of 128 deserters from Lee's army in one night.

Deserters say that troops are being seut to Lynchburg to hold it.

A letter to the Tribune from Wilmington, dated on the 7th, says advices deemed trusworthy have been received from Gen. Sherman confirming the reports which reached us some days since that his army passed into North Carollina four days ago. His route lay throngh Cnoramza. The relief forces under Hardee are reported as being on both sides of the Pedee, which river sherman has successfully crossed, placing himself between Hardee and Beannegard. Of the direction taken by the Union army since entering North Carollina it would be contraband to speak. What may have occurred in the last day or two, or whether there has been any meeting of the two armies is not known becathe people,

I have no doubt this is the occasion of much
mistchavior on the part of our men, but I canor two, or whether there has been any meetnot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholeasle murder. Personally, I regret the bit-ter feelings engendered by this war, but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow and made war howthable ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert ng of the two armies, is not known here

agh it is not expected that any battle can

occur for some time. Newbern, N. C., Feb. 26.

Yesterday company B, of the 6th North Carolins Confederate cavalry, which was raised in the western part of the State, came luto our lines in a body with their Lleutenants, their lorses, and equipments, numbering over sixty neu, and delivered themselves up to our commanding officer at Camp Palmer. After partishing of a bountiful feast at Camp P., they, with the old flag at the head of their column, entered the city, the hospitality of which they are now enjoying. When they were informed that they would receive pay for their horses and sams and be furnished employment or allowed to go North, they remarked: "If it was generally known in the South such a reception awaited the Confederate soldiers in your lines, the entire army of the Confederacy would follow our example." The arrival of the remainder of this regiment into our lines is duily looked for. They say that Kingston is being evacuated, and that the South Carolina troops are the first to give up and acknowledge that the South South is NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 26. othing of such murders, and that for every idder executed by Shermon he will execute for Federals, picking out officers as the first crims. He makes a long story about the bar-withs allowed to he provides the Shermon he New York, March 12.

Seven hnodred bounty-jumpers and seventeen enbetitute-brokers were arrested on the lith at Hoboken, after having enlisted at a bogus recruiting station. They were all put luirons, and sent to Governor's Island.

A rebel despatch dated Moblic, Feb. 28th, says: Twenty-two stemmers and Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay and a large number of troops are on Danphin island and at Peneacola, Indicating an early attack on the city. that the South Carolina troops are the first to

ive up and acknowledge that the South is whipped. hipped.

Philadelphia, March 11.

The Bulletin has the following special de-

The Bulletin has the following special despatch:

WASHINGTON, March 11.

A letter dated Wilmington, March 6th, was received here to-day, in which it is stated in positive terms that a sout from Sherman had reached Gen. Terry's headquarters, who left our forces in occupation of Chenaw, terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and but a few miles from North Carolina. Nothing but cavalry skirmishes had taken place. The army had rested for some days, and found a very fair subsistence along the route. The advance into North Carolina was a certainty. The letter adds: On the 1st of March the seont started for Newbern, but learning of the occupation of Wilmington, reached that place sooner. The source of this intelligence is perfectly correct.

New York, March 11. city.

New Orleans letter of the 27th announces arrival there of 1 200 exchanged prisoners in Texas, including a number of naval

NEW YORK, March 11. The Herald editorially thinks the rebellion is n its last legs, and thinks it possible that the confederacy will crumble to pieces without nother battle. It compiles the statements thinks Lec's army is fast dwindling away BALTIMORE, March 12.

Another lot of Union prisoners arrived at Annepolis. Most of them are very sick. Many of them have since died. A sad sight was seen at Annepolis. No less than fifty dead soldiers were carried to their graves at one time.

desert to the "Yankcea," who can offer them a better price.

Washington, March 12.

John G. Nicolay, the present private secretary of Mr Lincoln, was nominated vesterday for the post of Consul to Paria, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of John Bizelow, the late incumbent of the post, of Charge d'Affaires at the French Court. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Nicolay is a fine scholar, speaks French and German fluently, and will be able to bring to his position at horough knowledge of American politics, and a full insight into the workings of the Acministration since the beginning of the rebeilion. He will not proceed immediately to Paris, but will continue for some time yet in the discharge of his duties as private secretary. The Senate confirmed the nominations of Occar Malmras, of Minnesota, Connell at Galiter; H. H. Gurley, of Iowa, at Quebec; Richard M. Corwin, to be Attorney, and Alex. C. Hands, Marshal of the Southern Pistrict of Ohio; G. D. Hull, of Michigan, Surveyor-General for Dacotan Territors. L. E. Munson of Connecticut. QUEBEC, March 11.
Parliament this morning adopted the confe ANDREW JOHNSON.-We give below some ery plain and very strong talk about Andrew

the Cincinnati Gazette, which was one of the most zealous of Johnson's supporters for the lce-Presidency: Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President elect, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President elect, presented himself drunk at the great inauguration ceremony, in the presence of the assembled executive and judicial departments of the Government, the representatives of the people, the Seante over which he is to preside, a large concourse of citizens from all parts of the country, and of the foreign diplomatists and visitors. Before that imposing concourse he believed for half an hour the idiotic babble of a mind besetted by a fortnight's debauch. He boasted himself as a specimen of the working of Auerican institutious, which brought such a mas as he to the second place in the Government. He diarged its prodest ceremony into the slough of this degradation, and turned it to shame and mortification.

mortification.

This cannot be covered up as a private infunity. It was exhibited before the world.

We have to discuss it as a public calamity, and as a national insuit and disgrace which demands a national insuit and disgrace which demands. ief. Mr. Johnson should at once resign the r have the respect of any American citizen and should retire to private life, where his wal-owing will befoul no one but himself. The nation cannot suffer the dishonor that a man was inaugurated drunk, who drive led over Holy Book as he took the oath of office. ne show how the oath of ones, and shamed the nation in the eves of the world, hould set to preside over the Senate and reprecut the second executive office. And it cannot difford to keep open the risk of such alternative in case of the death or disability of the President.

Mr. Johnson made a similar exhibition of medithere, and we then refrained from com-medithere, and we then refrained from com-ming on it because we thought it might be dy a lapse in the interval when he was free om efficial duties; and that if he were habitufrom efficial duties; and that if he were habitually intemperate he would retain decency
elongh to refrain from disabiling himself for
public occasions. Our forbearance was unfortenate, for had we then commented on his condidon it might have brought him to a sense of
it or have forced his Tennessee friends to see to
him, or at least it would have thrown the people at Washington upon their guard, and perhaps have diminished his opportunity for such
a termiliating exhibition.

We are not inclined to palliate these remarks
to any reference to Mr. Johnson's previous services. He has exhibited to the world his duffireas for his present position, and the has dishonour of the institutions of his country. He should
hanke the only reparation in his power. MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1865.

NEW YORK, March 12.

y is President, which was established for the al of civilians charged with offences against

ne government. This release was made in according to with the act of Congress prohibition.

milliary anthorities to strin judgment upon

nch cases.
The Heraid's New Orleans lefter says Juarez

rebels have feared that the Union force

Brazos Santiago were making preparations advance upon the town, and all the valuables

of the place were removed to Corpus Christi.
The Richmond Whig of the 9th mentions a reart war meeting held at Talilugda on the 8th, in which the wildest enthusiasm was dis-

layed. The same paper says: Sixty-eight

caroled yesterday, preparatory to being sent outh by the flag of truce steamer this moru-

ing, and from whom we are to receive an equal

number of our citizens.

New York, March 12.

The Herald's Washington special says the resident to day released the last batch of civil- to prisoners who were held for trial by the filleasy commission of which General D tuble IMPORTANT TO KENTUCKY .- All loyal persons Kentneky whose slaves have enlisted in the my of the United States, are entitled, by act Congress, approved February 21, 1864, to et compensation, not exceeding three hunred dollars for each slave enlisted. The law rovides that the Secretary of War shall ap The Herald's New Orleans letter reported now advancing on Matamoras with reported now advancing on Matamoras with 1,000 men. Mejia has only 1,000, and is afraid 1,000 men. Mejia has only 1,000 men. He sent out oint a commission in each of the slave States 30,000 men. Mejia has only 1 000, and is afraid to will be compelled to surrender. He sent out to thinss with a regiment to check his progress, tut Cortinas surrendered his whole corps of Mexicans to Juarez. The reason given for this is that Maximillan agreed to give Cortinas half a million dollars provided he turned over his command to the Imperial government, but after he had consented he refused to pay him. The Imperialsts are becoming alarmed at the increasing force of the Liberals, and the treachery of Mexican commanders and their troops in the service of Maximilian.

Slaughter, commanding the rebel forces at Brownsylle, on the Rio Grande, is said to have received re-enforcements to the number of 1,100 men, of late. uch compensation to each loyal person to shom a colored volunteer may owe service in pursuance of this law, a commission s been appointed for Maryland and Delaware respectively. Near the close of January last a resolution was adopted by the Senate of the nited States, making inquiry respecting the pointment of commissioners, as provided and in response to that resolution, Secretary tanton said, that, while appointments had een made for Maryland and Delaware, "in the other slave States, by the President's direction. o appointments have yet been made." We do not understand what just reason can have prevailed with President Lincoln in directng the Secretary of War to make no appoint ments in the other slave States. The law of Congress is positive on the subject, providing that the "Secretary of War shall appoint," &c We can but think that no just reason existed for Executive interference with the prompt ministration of the law. By reference to the number of our citizens.

New York, March 12.

In a debate on the bill to arm negroes, Hunter said as he had been instructed by the Virginia Legislature to vote against his conviction, it was proper he should give his opinions. When we left the North we thought that we had got rid forever of the slavery agitation; that we were entering into a new confederacy where the agitation of the slavery distation, which had become intolerable under the old Union was to have no place. To his snrprise he finds this government assumes power to arm slaves, which involves also the power of emancipating. To the agitation of the question and the assumption of this power, he said was the origin of the gloom which now overspreads the people. They knew that if our liberties were to be achieved it was to be done by the hearts and hands of freemen. It also injured us abroad it was regarded as a conlession of slespair and abandonment of ground on which we started from. In the old Union we had insisted Congress had no right to interfere with slavery. We also contended that wherever the two races were thrown together one must be master and the other slaves, and we vindicated ourselves against accusations of Abolitionists by asserting slavery was the best and hap lest condition of the negro. This proposition admits the right of government to emancipate slaves. If we are right in passing this law, we were wrong in denying to the old Government the right to interfere with slavery and to emancipate slaves, besides if we offer slaves their freedom we confess that we were act of February 25, 1864, we find that the com peneation provided for by the act cited above is he paid out of the commutation fund (see ec. 11), and we observe by Secretary Fessenden's eport that as late as the 20th of December las there were more than twelve millions of dollars of that fund on hand. Therefore we presume that there is no lack of cash to answer the pro visions of the act of February 24, 1864; the ommissioners only are needed to carry the law into effect. We trust that Governor Bramlette will promptly urge the President and Secretary of War to appoint a commission for Kentucky The loyal slave-owners of our State have sus tained a heavy loss by the enlistment of their egroes in the Federal army, and they are fully entitled to the "just compensation" specified in the act of Congress. law was certainly not enacted for the benefit of Maryland and Delaware alone, but for "each of the slave States represented in Congress." It Major-General Palmer would co-operate with Governor Bramlette in presenting the subject to the proper authorities at Washington, the commission, we doubt not, would be duly appointed for Kentucky.

The inevitable tendency of events clearly cints to the emancipation of slavery in Kenneky. We favor emanelpation, but at the same time we urge that Kentucky shall enjoy all the benefits of the law above referred to. The rompt enforcement of that law would remove nany obstacles now in the way of emancipaon, while it would discharge a claim justly due to the State.

Vague rumors of a battle in North Caro na reach as by telegraph. We do not believe, wever, that any general engagement between the Federal and rebel armies has occurred there. We have no confidence whatever in the report that General Schofield has sustained a defeat All the fighting that has taken place has eviently been confined to eavalry skirmishes, chicfly between the forces of Kilpatrick and the rebel Wade Hampton. Kilpatrick's seems to be the advance force of Sherman's army, now moving from Columbia, South Carolina, oward Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. At Cheraw, which is the northern terminus of the Darlington and Charleston railroad, and about eighty miles northeast of Columbia, General Kilpatpick appears to have encountered General Wade ampton, but, Instead of being defeated, the reasonable inference is that he whipped the enemy, for the latest and most reliable intelligence yet received from Wilmington, on the 6th inst. states that a scout from General Sherman had ached General Terry's headquarters, having left our forces in occupation of Cheraw. There are rumors also of General Sherman having chieved a victory over Beauregard, but we deem them nureliable. Our morning despatches may throw additional light on the interesting movements in the Carolinas.

Scenes on the Mississippi -The Evansville Journal learns that a most pitiable state of affairs exists along the shores of the Mississippi. from Cairo to Memphis, in consequence of the high water now existing in that river, and which is overflowing the whole country. As the Charmer came up, she was frequently hailed by families along shore, who had been driven from their houses by the rising flood, and had constructed rafts of rails upon which they had placed their families and meagre effects. as d were riding at the mercy of a flimsy clothes line or bed-cord. Often they found the family vet in the cabin surrounded with water, and iving a horse on board, they sent a man out on horseback to bring off the wife and children, while the husband, with a cance, brought off the effects.

The stock was wading in the fast-rising waer, and the poultry, having sought the roof of the house or stable, were there quietly awaiting the slow process of starvation, and the stock nearly the entire wealth of the poor people, had necessarily to be abandoned.

These families, before the war, had been ac estomed to seek the bluffs lack from the river,

but the fear of guerillas now prevents this. GRIEVOUS OUTRAGE .- Miss Mary Staffin, nost virtuons and amiable young lady, about eighteen or nineteen years old, residing about half a mile from Alexandria, in Campbell county, Ky., was attacked in the woods on her way ome from Alexandria on Monday evening by some inhuman rufflan, who violated her person in spite of her pleadings not to molest her. Sne strove against his brutality until she was overpowered by him and forced to yield. She, r the following day, apprised the officers at Alexandria of the outrageous act, who immeditely proceeded to arrest the supposed guilty person. Suspicion fell upon two men, who were brought before Esquires Spillman and Shaw at Alexandria on Tuesday, but no satisfactory evidence was given to convict either of them.

A New REGULATION .- Gen. Hoffman, Com missary-General of prisoners, has issued a circniar stating that by direction of the Secretary of War, circular No. 4, dated August 10, 1864. from his office, is so far modified as to allow prisoners of war to purchase all articles of food and clothing not contraband from the prison utlers, who are anthorized to sell the same; all sales to be made in the manner heretofore dihneon. It is from the editorial columns of rected. All uniform clothing, boots or equipments of any kind for military service, weapons of all kinds and lutoxicating liquors, including malt liquors, are among the contrahand articles. The material for onter clothing should be gray or some dark mixed color, and of inerior quality. Any excess of clothing over what is required is contraband.

DEATH OF THE GUERTLIA FAULKNER.-We earn that the notorions guerilla leader Col. W. W. Fanlkner, a few days ago was killed in Tennessee by two men, McDougal and Rodgers, nembers of the Colonel's outlaw band. Reenge prompted them to commit the act. RECRUITS .- One hundred and seventy-four ar

ived here vesterday from Jackson, Michigan, sixty-six from Columbus, Ohio, and two hundred and seventy from Springfield. JESSE, THE OUTLAW.

PORT ROYAL, HENRY COUNTY, KY., March 9, 1860. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: George Jesse, the now more than notorious guerilla chief, pald our village a visit, with only seven of his gang, Tuesday night. They remained until about midnight without doing any hern, and left for parts unknown. This Confederate scont and recruiter is a cnuning dog.

As mild a mannered man As ever scuttled over these hills, Or cut a threat. He is, in my judgment, doing more harm i Kentucky than all of the Marions. Sue Mundy: and bill Magruders put together. Jesse's conduction specious and seductive. He has completely, believe, pulled the wool over the eyes of some be seeve, pulled the wool over the eyes of some of our once most reliable and best. Union clitzeus. The military authorities of the State will find out, if unapprised of the fact now, before many months goes by that he is far more dangerons to our cause than any or all of the balance of his murderous and thelving tribe in our Commonwealth. We are sorry that the military authorities deemed it proper to remove C lonel Buckley and his men from this part of the State, who were well acquainted, in the main, with the geography of these parts, and might to have been left here to hint out this "cuming red fox," who is himself so familiar with every hole, corner, and by path in it from Covington to your city, reaching as far back as Spencer county.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LIST-SOME OF THE LEADING ITEMS. PERTAINING TO THE PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

reements, for each sheet or piece of paper savings hanks except such as have no fixed pital, and whose business is confined to re-

as bankers.

Do. savings banks.except such as have no fixed capital, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same, and who do no other husiness of banking, for license as banker.

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Io. exceeding \$5,000, and not exceeding \$10,100, on excess ever \$5,500.

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Io. on excess ever \$5,500.

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Invidende senerally.

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Income—Deductions—in estimating the annual gains, profits, and income of any person, all Newtonals, State, and municipal taxes paid within the year, shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or luss me of the person who has exclusily vaid the same, whether owner, teams, or mortanger, also the salery or pay received for services in the civil, milking seneral delegates in Congress above that irea, and delegates in Congress above that irea.

States, inclinding Senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annow; also the enount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied hy himself or his ianity, and the reutal value of any lomestead used or occupied hy any person or his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, chall not be included and assessed as part of the lusume of such persons. 

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no full property of the property of any full property of the revidence, and the full property of the property of the revidence and the full property of the property of naied, for every \$100, or fractional part thereof... come must be taken out each year by the foliowing named persons for which they are to pay the sum placed opposite their names,

viz: gente, Insurance, Foreign orrs whose annual sales do not exceed cokers, using capital not exceeding \$50,000 for each license... do do nsing capital exceeding \$50,000, do nsing capital exceeding \$50,000, every additional \$1,000 in excess of kirns pawn, using capital not exceeding \$50,000 by kers, pawn, using capital in excess of \$50,000, for every additional \$1,000 in excess of \$50,000. brokers, exceeding \$10,000, for each ad-

liers, see "Distillers". one, not otherwise provided for nd warrant brokers. ratabie keepers. -ticket dealers.

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cial dealers in liquors.

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for license.

or mackinery any goods, wares, or merchandise, execeding annually the sum of \$1,000,
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phatium or Shule excuisevely, per gallon.

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napers, wrappers, so boxes, per pound. have been believed in rolla, peckages, papers, who will or in rolla, peckages, papers, who will or in rolla, peckages, of each papers, who will only a roll of the peckages, or wided for, from which the stem but be not becket, in whole or in part, or which is sweet-ened, per pound.

15 cents, or will be sweet-ened, per pound.

15 cents, or will be sweet-ened, per pound, with a cents, bo, twist, amen as "Tobacco, caveudish".

10 cents, or, wist, amen as "Tobacco, caveudish".

10 cents, or, wist, manufactured by hand, without the or will be not be not become of any machine, and without being presend, sweetened, or otherwise prepared.

16 cents, or will be not be not become of any machine, and without being presend, sweetened, or otherwise prepared.

Headquartees Department of Kentuckt, Louisville, Kv., March 10, 1985. }
General Orders, No. 8.
Is yan arrangement with the Governor of Kentneky all the troops in the service of the State will be subject to the orders of the General commanding this Depart-

**\$100** 

#300

all the troops in the service or the State will no subgested to the orders of the General commanding this Department.

This arrangement does not interfore with the terms of enlistment of such troops, but is intended to reader them more efficient, and rubject them to proper discipline. Hereafter, officers in reommand of State troops tions of the army to these people by the senseral resultance of the army to these proper bistrict Commanders, and they will, in all respects, be subject to the rules and articles of war.

II. District Commanders will, npon proper returns and requisitions, supply such troops as may come under their command by this order, and will see that duplication of all each returns and requisitions are forwarded to the Executive authorities of the State.

III. Applications by officers commanding regiments, separate battailons, or companies of State troops to be unstered out of service must be forwarded to the State authorities through these headquarters.

IV. Fersons who have been authorized by the Governors to raise treeps for the service of the State will as an or a composite of the state authorities through these headquarters.

IV. greens who have been authorized by the Governors to raise treeps for the service of the State will as an or arms, if any, S. ch reports will be each direct by mail. By columned of Major-General Palests.

Madaparastras Deparastment of Kastrucky.)

Hadduartes Department of Kretucky.)
General Orders, No. 7.
The Post Commandant of Louisville will at once ampres all slave pena, and other private establishments for the confinement of persons in the city, and will discharge persons confined. the vibrance conduct.

He will report the execution of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Palmes.

J. P. WATSON,

m6 d6

Captin and A. A. G.

m6 d6

Captain and A. A. G.

Handquartes Department of Karturger, Lucisville, Kv., Feb. 25, 1265.

General Orders, No. 4,

Reliable evidence has reached those besquarters that emissaries of the rebal sovernment are estassed in recruiting for their exhanted armies in the State of Keitsteky. Appeals are again made to the young men of the State to disresard their duty and risk their lives and honer in a wicked and desporate cause, while men whe have deserted the rebel service and are now penceably at their homes, are resulted to rejoin their commands, and again encounter the perile of treason, under the threatened penalty of betward to the Federal and their commands, and again encounter the perile of treason, under the threatened penalty of betward to the Federal and their commands, and again encounter the perile of treason under the threatened penalty of betward to the Federal and the state of the state

Frovest Marshals will receive the report of all persons recenting themselves under this order, will register the ames, age, residence, and the particular military or-anization from which they have deserted. Such resistive of this person which they have deserted. Such resistive the residence of the case of the residence of the case of the residence of the theorem with the rebel government, and as entitling the existered person who demenan bimself as a possessible litzen to military protection. Persons who refuse to present it emerives for registive a required by this order, will be understood as addernated the residence of the case.

By command of Major-General Palmer, G. M. BASCOM, Major and A. A. G.

m6 dtmar27 REBELS ENTERING THE STATE -The Maysville Eagle of Tuesday learns that there is hardly a night passes that rebels, coming from the mountains, do not pass through Bath county, going in the direction of Harrison, Owen, and other countles in that section. Of conrse, they invariably provide themselves with the best horses belonging to the farmers of Bath, who have been heavy enfferers in that way. There are not very many troops now in that region, but we are glad to learn that the fault will soon be emedied under Gen. Palmer's efficient adminstration. Troops to protect Eastern Kentucky vill soon be sent in sufficient numbers to effect that object, and among other regiments the 54th Kentucky, Col. Buckley, is to be located in

the neighborhood of Mount Sterling. TRANSFERRED. -Six hundred and sixty-six men were transferred to Nashville yesterday, and four to Elizabethtown.

MARRIED collin county, Texas, by the Ray, B. Henry, Electronic Action of Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Miser Owen, of Louisville, Ky. On the 7th instant, in Cynthiana, K."., by Bev. W. B. Kavanaugh, Bisbop R. M. Kavanaugh, of the M. E. Chnreb South, to Mrs. Maarga Lawis, of Losisiana.
On the 19th of January, 1865, at North San Juan, Nevala county, California, by the Rev. P. L. Haynes, Mr. Hirnay C. Huppaken, of Binfisheder Eanche, Bear River, Fritton county, Cal., to Miss Fannie, Cheswer, inte of Sumerset, Keubucky.

note of Semerres, Actionery,
On the lith inst, et the residence of Mr. D. C. McIntesh, by the Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr. H. T. Martin
to Mrs. Jannia McCarauv, both of this city.
At the residence of R. H. Campbell, in Nashville, on
Theoday, March 7, 1865, Mr. Benjamen Choak to
Mrs Zallia L. Camparella.

months.

Of congestion of the brain, after an illness of thirty-four hours, on Thursday, the '8th instant, at 11 o'clock.
A. M., at the '8t. Cloud Rickel, in this city, Cartranses, Prantice Sampon, son of Lieut, William and Perlina Singson, of Warsaw, Ky., aged three years, elevenouths, and twenty-three days.

On the '8th inst., after on Illness of two weeks, at the residence of her uncle. Thomas H. Crozler, of Bardstown, Ky., Miss Maay Jane Stauchter.

In Milherburg county, Emiliety, on the '8th of Jane. In Michienburg county, Kentucky, on the 2d of Jan-uary, Mr. Martin Kittingua, aged 87 years and 4 months. He was the oldest person in the county. On Friday, the 10th inst, Francis Newcome, in the 4th year of his age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1868. Gold was grednally on a decline during the week. Th nates were ranging between 186,8195%. The money market contidues stringent. Exchange is scarce. There a very little doing in uncurrent money. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows: Buying. 189 179

BANK NOTE LIST. United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes

\$5029 W bbl from store.

2275(2400 W ten.

hel'ed. \$1 (6 W bushel,

3% p. c.

BEESWAX—We quote nominal at 50(3/90c.

Ohio Bank notes: Bank of State of Indiana; Five per New Fingland,
New York—
State
City
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia
Pittaburg.
Interior.
Lidia Illinois—Solvent.
Sdia Illinois—Solvent.
Sdia Illinois—Solvent.
Sdia Illinois—Solvent.
Sdia Illinois—Solvent.
Solvent.
Lidia Misouri—Interior.
Lid dis.
Illinois—Solvent.
Solvent.
Michigan.
Lidia Misouri—Interior.
Lid dis.
Illinois—Solvent.
Solvent.
Lidia Misouri—Interior.
Lid dis.
Lidia Ocod eth.
Lidia Misouri—Lidia Mi cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes.

Sheep at from \$8@9 50 \$9 100 the gross, 3 die. 11 dis. In good etc. Discredited 5(310 dis. Louisiana. Interior ... Ma de l'interior ALCOHOL-Market dull, and prices have declined. quote sales to-day at \$4 30 for 76 W cont, and APPLES .- Market quiet, with a lightfuppiy. Sales at

ommon and rough at from 5½ to 5c, five weight. Government buyers pay from 5½ to 9c for 1100-pound cattle.

Sheep unchanged. The demand is good at from 7½ to live weight, for good quality. from 10 to 12c, live weight.

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.

DETER BERT-Sales of canvaged at 17@19c W h. Day Goone-The market during the week fair for the season. We quote goods as follows: Prints 20040e; ginghams 20035e; sheetings 200626; denims 25 ©70° ticks 400,00°; linesys 500,05°; Kentucky jeans 50

(241 Se; canton finnels 50,20c, Ecca-To demand at 18,22c W down.
FLOUR-Market quiet and prices machanged. We continue our instquentation: superfine at \$30,375, plain extra at \$30,500, and extra family at \$9 75,210. Fancy ands are selling at \$10 50@12 Whhi FEATHERS-Market quiet, and prices lower GROCERIES-The market was quiet and dull during

the week, the demand being quite more and corners the week, the demand being quite limiter, with no opeculative feeling whatever. Owing to the heavy decilies in gold, prices have a downward tendescy, and have declined. We quote common to prime seeffee at 49%@45c; le'and sugare at 39%@45c, and N. O. Chicaloct is and unare at managements and the colorest and the colorest at \$1.800 if for the new crop. Rice 150,15 Mc. Pepper 40047c, and spice 370 mc. 2 mb. Granes Dull. We quote brown at 13 Mc. reliew 15c, and white at 13 Mc; butcher lard at 18c; where the colorest color tallow at 15@16e.
UINCENG - Market dull, with sales at 95@31.

HEMP. There is very little offering, and prices are up to \$1 90@1 85, and \$50@2 16 for dressed \$10m.

HIDES.—Market tolerably setive, with a demand about qual to the efferings; we quote green at 70%, mited at alle dry calted at 18(415c, dry flint at 17(419c. Hav—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at \$51,532 \$7 tos, and \$37,538 on arrival. Baled straw commands \$75,518. Hove—Selling at \$6,900 for old and \$6,500 for the

ew cros.
Hominy—We quote as \$3(48 55 % bushel, IRON-Unchanged. We quote stone eval bar iron as %cand charcoal bar as 9c W in. Link and Crnrix-Market steady at \$1 78-92 for me, and \$275@3 W bbl for hydraulic o @6 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchan-

re quote as follows: Scieleather—Oak \$4@56e, humloak 5@48c, hridle \$4@60c, harness -#@16c, skirting \$6c, alfekine-City #1 75@2, and French \$8@5 W fb. LUNBER. -Prices unchanged since our last report, and

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and priors unche

MALT-Prices remain unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 70@1 85 W bushel. 81 70@186 W bushel.

MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Kentucky bright \$156,175
medium, 75c,4812 ti; dark, 75-350c; Toracoure, 75c,481;
Virginia, 81 50 8to 2 50; Missouri bright, from \$1 50 to
81 75; medium, 81 to 1 50; and dark work 75c to \$1 30 lb
MACKERE—Market steady and prices unchanged.

Maria-Unchanged, We quote nails in lets of 100 kee

nd upwards as follows: 10d at \$7 50, 8d at \$7 75, 8d at S, 4d at \$3 55, 5d at \$9 55, hd at \$10 25, OARUM — We quote at from 17 to 19c \$1 15, OTER.—Market fair and prices dull. We quote coal and carbon at 2023/7c; lard at \$3 05693/10; immeed at 1 60; benzine at 60@66c; and lubricating ells from 50c.

OATH—We quote #8 % From first hands.
ONIONS—We quote from \$6'(3) from sters.
OU. CAKE—Unchanged at \$50 \$ ton.
PROVISIONS—The market remains quiet mad duil, and prices are nominal. We quote mess pork nominal at \$50 \$6'(307; lard at \$16,230; in tierces, and \$46,250 in keas; clear sides at \$26,230; shoulders at \$18,218\to 10 keas; clear sides at \$26,230; shoulders at \$18,218\to 10 keas.
POTATORS—We quote from store at \$4 73.56 73.
POWDERS—Unchanged, at \$13,631,85 38 kee for side. Powner-Unchanged. at \$12@13 50 W keg for rife. Race-We quote at 563150 M, arcording to quality. Rres-The market was quiet and dull We quote nom-inal at \$1.15@1 30 W bushel.

SALT—Prices unchanged at 65c.
Sona—Nominal at 11@13 %c. SOAP-Unchanged; German offered at 1 to 15c, and nale at 1136@13c W D. 11 Malls Wh.,
SEADS—Unchanged; we quote at 8 Males Wh.,
SEADS—The market ruled active throughout the week,
and prices for clover are lawer. We quote sales from

tores as follows: Retmil 813 75 5 75 2 76 8 35 2 80 3 50 3 50 3 50 TAR. Selling at 28 feedless keen 28 de-TAR—Selling at \$8 (relies keep) \$\forall dosses.

Toracco,—The market was active during the week,
and prices are lower than on last Saturday. Sales during the week ..

Of the 648 hogsheads sold during the week, 164 were TORACCO-The market for leaf tobacco during the week previous. nring the week. Of the 495 hogsheads sold during the week 121 were

9 at 35 10(35 90, 8 at 3630(36 90, 5 at 37(37 45, 7 at 39(3) 490, 3 at 39 46, 3 at 310 50(310 78, 2 at 313(312 75, 5 at \$17.013 75. 3 at \$14 250 14 50, 4 at \$16 250 15 50, 2 at \$17.013 75. 1 at \$15 250 15 50, 2 at \$17.00 175. 1 at \$15 70, 3 at \$19.010 75, 4 at \$200 200 50, 5 at \$21 25.013 75, and 1 at \$17 25 We quote the different grades as follows: Trashy luga

24 2 627 50, light do 2409 75, good do 210611, heavy do \$11 25612 25, light leaf \$12 50614 50, medinm do \$1563 23, fine do 234830, and shipping leaf \$20625 2 100 Ea. Tube No. 1, per don. WOODER WARE,
Tube No. 2, per don.
Tube No. 3, per don.

WHEAT.—The market was quiet, and prices are hanged. We quote red at \$1 75@1 90, and v Things:

White Ex.—The market was dull during the week, and prices have declined to \$3.15 % gallon. Copper distilled nece at \$2 50@3 25.

L-Market dull, and prices mehanfed at see for 113 at 35 75, and 12x19 at 37 30 39 box by the quantity LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

anklay nouse—Donaldson & Nichesa,
Louisvinin, March 11, 1896,
The receipts and sales of eatile at this yard during the past week have been good, and a fair business has bee done. Government contractors are buying all the heavy steers that arrive. The butcher market is very dining alowly. Sheep-Few arrivals and quick sales,

Horses and mules, for the Government, remain th 50, medium at from \$7 50@3 75, and common and ough at from \$4 50@6 25 \$ 100 fbs gross, Hoys...No. 1 fas hogs are worth from \$13 50@14 75, and shoets and light, thin hogs are worth from \$5@11 \$

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1998, The receipts of cattle have been rather light, but the quality generality very good, and prices are again high-er on the lower and medium qualities. The most of the raics have ranged from 8 to loc. A few extra promium old at from 10 to 11c, fair and good at from 7% to %c, and

Hors-The market is very dull; sales ranged from 13 to 14%; for well-fatted heavy stock; light ones cell at

2c for No. 700.
COUTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged. We quote twine at 96cr3 \$1 24, and candlewick at \$1 20@1 50, coording to quality.

BUTTER-Market dull and prices ranging at 25(\$300)\$40e

BARK-The market rules steady at \$15,616 for chest nnt, oak, wagon, \$16@15 for car, and \$30@31 for stack

BARLEY,—There is very little effered in the market, Saice were made at \$1 50@1 50.

BALE ROFE AND CORDAGE—Market tolerably active, and prices remain unchanged. We quote halo-rope at In@10%c. Manilla rope is selling at 34@20, and baling-twine at 21@25c. measure.

BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market,

wine at M@MC.

Rageine—In fair demand at 23%@23c # yard.

Rhooms—We quote at \$4 50@6 25 # down.

Bhoomcoun—In demand at the factories, with sales at \$275-3400 % ten.

Brans—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices firm at \$2 50-36 75, according to quality.

Baga—Seamless two bushel grain hage 60-30-0c.

Blacking—We quote Macon's small and large at \$6 - 38.3, and other brands at \$9-31 2 gross.

Cursus—There was a fair demand during the week, and prices are steady at \$15/6-30c for Western Reserve. 33/6-30-5/c for Hamburg, and E. D. at 34-35-6.

Cantille—Market quiet and prices unchanged.

Sales of 12 and 14 os star at \$3-6.30. and 18-319 for Sales of 13 and 14 on star at 25@ 30, and 15@19 for COTTON YARNS-Prices declined, and we note saies at #5@67c for No. 500, 62@64c for No. 600, and 60@

> Petroleum Oil and Mineral Land Agency. 1)0 YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL OR LEASE, OR

captured. Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the coast side of Cape Fear. The other troops re on that side.

The Richmond Whig of the 3d says that the The Richmond Whig of the 3d says that the Raleigh Conservative alludes to Sherman's operations and indulges the hope that if its plans are not thwarted, that its able Generals and brave troops in that quarter will be able to beat him or send him hewling back to the rear. If the report brought us by telegraph that the small force left by him at Columba has been expelled be true, then the repulse in front, should be suffer such, would probably render his affairs desperate in the extreme; but we will not speculate further in regard to matters which must cease to be matters for mere a feculation soon.

which must cease to be matters for mere specialion soon.

We have nothing from Sherman. He is presumed to be still in the mud of South Carolina.

The Herald's Winchester correspondence of the 3d inst. says of Sheridan's expedition up the valley a few days ago: Three Winchester families by the names of Sherrard, Lee, and Bunnel were sent without our lines on the charge of disloyalty.

was to be an invited guest, and during its progress a detachment of Moseby's guerillas was sure the General would take him captive, and convey him to Richmond, also Kelley and

The plan was frust ated, and the ladies who concected it are now in full communion with those for whom they have exhibited such a

warm sympathy.

New Yonz, March 6.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d has a long article showing that Sherman and Grant are to be beaten in detail, and then the Independence of the Confederacy will be secured. Governor Vance is now actively at work in rallying the people and organizing resistance.

The Richmond papers are confident in the belief that Grant will move the moment the ground will be sufficiently hard to permit him to do so.

They say he has everything, read-

They say be has everything ready for an advance. Our forces are kept watching nightly for Semmes in the James, while the rebels are kept active watching for describers from their

A portion of the 12th New York cavalry, and one company of the 1st North Carolina mounted infantry, lately eurprised and captured a compa-ny of rebel coldiers, near Greenville, N. C., and then dashed into the town, and destroyed the commissary stores, and captured some other The Tribune's Wilmington correspondent an-

Union prisoners, sice, starved, and conscission.

The transport Massachusetts has arrived, and reports that our naval forces have captured fort White, a splendld work, mounting 17 heavy guns, just below Georgetown, S. C. The saltors and mariners landed and took possession

street, but were gallantly repulsed, with t loss of several in killed, wounded, and prise ers. Our loss was one man,

Admiral Dahlgren's flag-chip, the Harvest
Moon, on her way down was sunk by a torpedo, All hands were saved except the ward-

New York, March 6.

The spirit of our people, based upon our late victories for the celebration to-day, received a fresh impetus by the announcement of Sheridan's gallant exploit, All felt the poetponement from Saturday, both on account of the weather and the additional cause for rejoicing, was judicious and opportune. The weather to-day is time.

New York, March 6.

The Tribune contains a long article on the exchange question from one of its correspondents recently escaped from a rebel prison. It complains of the great lenleucy displayed toward rebel prisoners by our Government, while our own men are dying of starvation in the South. It charges the management of this matter upon Secretary Stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly deatt with. It instances the recent release of Pryor and his parole in Washington, and mentions numerous occasions where prominent rebels were released without any equivalent.

Washington, March 6. WASHINGTON, March 6.

SKNATE. The President's private secretary, Mr Nicholay, The President's private secretary, Mr Nicholar, who had entered with these gentlemen, then announced he had been directed by the President to deliver several messages, whereapon the Senate went into executive secsion.

Among the nominations sent in were Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, and the following officers for the recentivestablehed court in the State of New York: C. L. Benedict, Judge: Benj. D. Sillman, District Attorney, and A. Campboll, Marshal.

New York, March 6. The demonstration in homor of and rejoicing for our victories to-day was a perfect success throughout. The procession was the most imposing ever witnessed here. The military and are departments both turned out atrong

pound ever witheseed here. The military and fire departments both turned ont strongly, and presented a magnificent speciacle, while the various trades with workmen engaged in their respective avocations added interest as well as carlosity to the display. The assembly about the speakers' stand was immense and the enthusiosm commensurate. Thus New York, in rejoicing over past victories, has again pledged herself to assist in securing new ones, and made the pledge in a manner which shows her carnestness in the patriotic cause.

The city was caveloped in flags. The weather was as fine as could be desired. On account of the postponement, the committee of arrangements were enabled to enlarge their scale, and the programme was made to embrace many new leasures. One of the most imposing displays in the procession is that of the Singer Sewing Blachine Manufactoring Company, with their six-horse teams eplendidly decorated, drawing trucks, on which are erected magnificent pavilions filled with young ladies operating on the Singer machines, in the manufacture of army clothing. On one side of the pavilion was increased. of army clothing. On one side of the pavili in was inscribed "We clothe the Union armies while Grant is dressing the rebels." They were excepted by a full band, and 1,000 men, omployes of the company,
Washington, March 6.

which is on the direct route to either Goldsboro or Raleigh.
Richmond papers of the 28th ult. say: The Tankee prisoners have all been sent from the camps near this place to the Northeast Bridge for the purpose of being exchanged. Many others from Greensboro and Sahsbury have passed through here for the same destination. All the Federal prisoners in North Carolina are to be exchanged, we learn, at Northeast Bridge. We presume the exchange will be completed in presume the exchange will be completed in a few days.

The Raleigh Conservative closes an article on

Sherman's movement as follows: What will be the result of his present expedition, time will only determine, and the people of the whole country await the news which will solve whole country await the news which will solve the problem, with intense anxiety.

The Despatch of the 3d inst. save: We have had no official information from the scat of war in South Carolina latery, and for two days not even a rumor. Hon. Roger A. Prvor, who has just returned from a Northern prison, was in this city yesterday. He is looking well. Cairo, March 6.

Six bundred bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis.

The Memphis and Vicksburg packet Atlantic, ladder with Grand and Vicksburg packet Atlantic, aden with Government freight, a number of passengers, and eighty-six soldiers, sunk twelve miles below Napoleon on the morning of the 2d. Over thirty lives were lost, Including Adams Express messenger, twenty soldiers, and acveral ladies and children. The officers of the boat and most of the crew were saved. The steamer and cargo are a total loss.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade for the purpose of adopting measures for the better defence of the city, in view of the anticipated troubles. Mayor Grant presided, and the meeting was addressed by some of our most influential men. The Mayor stated that he had called on the commandant at Fort Owtario, and that sufficient men would be de-Ontario, and that sufficient men would be detailed to patrol the streets at night. A committee was appointed to select and appoint detectives to watch strangers now in town, and such as may arrive, until some further action could be taken in the matter. The recent draft has added to the influx of

some soldiers of the battery stationed there, three of whom have just been arrested and are confined at Eastport.

New York, March 6. The procession to-day was of great length, the military display was fine, and the firemen made an excellent appearance. The other portions of the parade, including veterans in car-

The procession was three hours in passing a given point. The meeting in Union Square was largely attended. The crowd in the streets was probably greater than ever before. Nine thousand bales of cotton arrived here to-day from Serannah.

John Deut, of St. Louis, brother in law was taken to Demapolis. After a short stay at the latter place he was conveyed to Mo de, and then sent to Gov. Benham, of South Carolina, who ordered him into the hands of the Sheriff at lumbia. He was ten months conduct in rison five feet wide. He was never, with or prison five feet wide. He was never, with one or two exceptions, outside of his prison walls. His treatment was conrecous, and all was done for his comfort his jallors could afford. He was robbed of \$2,000 at the time of his capture and afterwards was forced to exchange his

ad afterwards was forced to exchange his others for a poorer suit.

The Dispatch of the 3d says there has been together too much talk, and urges Congress outsteen tasking, and go to work, or admir; and says: We don't observe that Sherian was anywhere stopped by the thousand unds of oratorical Parrott guns which Gov. core and other public speakers let off at his dvancing columns, and unless the representadvancing columns, and unless the representatives of the people take the field themselves he can hear what they say, we have no hope that he will put his fingers in his ears and rur for his life.

for his fife.

Washington, March 6.

It has been ascertained from authentic source that volunteering is progreesing rigorously, especially in the West. Wisconsin, with only six districts, has put in more men under the present call than New York. The bulk of the recruits are enlisted in old infantry regiments. New infantry regiments are being formed, and already the following organizations have been sent: Ohio 5 regiments, Indiana 4, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 3 regiments of infantry and 1 regiment of the property of the prop WASHINGTON, March 6.

other than those whose papers have been filed, or whose applications have been approved, are requested to suspend operations till the necessary data can be collected and the required apportionment can be made. State banks contemplating a change of organization can produce without interruption. ceed without interruption.

CAIBO, March 6.

At the election at Memphis, on the 4th, for Governor and members of the Legislatin G. Brownlow received 1,186 votes, scat 110. Smith, for State Senator, receive

110. Smith, for State Senator, received 365 majority.

The Builetin says: It is clear from the result of this and the election on February 22d that a large majority of the people of Memphia are opposed to the proceedings at the recent State Convention, and had there been a candidate for Governor opposed to Brownlow, having any chance of success elsewhere, he would have received a thousand majority in Memphis.

The lunacuration day was celebrated by a sainte of 100 gars.

The steamers Golden Era and Tycoon were firted on by guerillas five miles below Memphis. The Tycoon arrived in charge of a customhouse efficer, charged with contraband dealings with parties along the river.

the Arkansas Legislature for the first Monday in April, to consider the constitutional amend-ment abolishing slavery. New York, March 6.

The Tribuse has extracts from Richmoud pers. They contain no news from Sherm The Whig cepies from the Baleigh Conseva a high compliment to Gen Johnston's ahill and expects he will put a stop to Sherma works. It thinks Sherman's movements through the country will note the people against Yarkees, and intimates that the Confederance is thereby strengthened.

Yarkees, and intimates that the Confederate came is thereby strengthened.

The Whig says the Sentinel of the preceding day states on anthority that the Secretary of the Treasury will be gratified to receive donations of money, bonds, plate, and other valuables, with a view of relieving the treasury, and enshing it to pay some meritorious claims against the Government. The Sentinel calls to mind that many offers of contribution have already been made, some of them of a liberal character, and all indicating the existence of a general disposition to come to the assistance of the Government in a practical manner.

The Whig declares that the rebed treasury is nearly exhausted, and has issued nearly all the notes permitted by law. The army must be raised to pay it. The only practicable way to accomplish the object

paid, and money must be raised to pay it. The only practicable way to accomplish the object is by getting money enough back into the hands of the Government. This can be done by taking advant up of the liberal and patriotic spirit which exists among the people of the States. Comributions in any form will be received Coin, plate, bonds, certaficates of indebtedness, but for present purpose currency first and then bonds, are preferable. It is intended and acknowledged that these donations from time to time through public committees of collections should be tormed in every town.

The Examiner says the hanging of Captain Beall on the authority of Mr. Liucoin is exciting deep indignation in this community, where deceased had many friends.

New York, March 6.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners arrived safely from City Point. They re-ide in Florida and Georgia, and deserted from Lee's army on promise of being sent home. They leave for Savannah to morrow.

The Benate has been daily disgraced by the becomes of https://cated members. Resolutions percase of lutaxicated members. Re-olutions will soom be introduced expelling from the rooms of the Senste intoxicating liquors. Information from Wilmington says everything is progressing well in that department. Gen. Couch has been assigned to the command

of the 23d corps and the city of Wilmington.
On the 2d of March he issued orders allowing all citizens to return to their occupations, with proper restrictions relative to contrahand trade.
One thousand descreters and prisoners were atom to be sent North on Wodnesday last.

Fitteen the usand dollars' worth of medical supplies was discovered secreted in Wilmington, several thousand dollars' worth being quinine. The paymasters had nearly finished paying the troops there. The weather had been very bad.

The World's Wilmington correspondent axys. been vert bad.

The World's Wilmington correspondent says:
Prisoners lately received above Wilmington have been reduced to the most horrible condition by crucity and starvation.

New YORK, March 6. The steamer City of Baltimore from Liver The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d
arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. The Cubs
had arrived at Liverpool. The Virginia arrived
at Queenstown on the 21st of February. The
Peruvian was off Londonderry on the 22d.
The Cuba's news concerning the failure of
peace negotiations caused a slight depression in
American securities, and an improvement in
cotton.

It is stated that the steamers Niavara and Sac-

It is stated that the steamers Niagara and Sacramento are at Ferral, or crutiling off there, watching the new rebel ram Stonewall, which was alleged to be unseaworthy.

In the House of Lords there was an important debate on the defences of Canada.

Lord Lynden called attention to the matter, pointed to the House the feelings of American, and urged immediate measures for the defence of the provinces.

Lord Rejean admitted the importance of the question, and regretted that any doubt should be expressed on the conciliatory attentions of the American Government. He explained the measures proposed. The Government world ask the vote of fifty thousand pounds for Quebec defences, while the Canadians would undertake the defence of Montreal and westward.

Fail Derby thought the position of the Government was humiliating when questions of peace or war depended on the excited populate, with stream mentioners are the Easter the Easter of the canada and the canada and the contributions of peace or war depended on the excited populate, with stream mentioners are the Easter the peace or war depended on the excited populace, with strong prejudices against England. He strongly censured the Government for having strongly censured the Government for having so long delayed the defences, and ridiculed the

mallness of the vote asked.

Mr. Granville thought Lord Derby's views Mr. Granville thought Lord Derby's views were exagerated, but as long as Canada took a fair share he thought that England was bound to assist the colony.

Earl Ransed repretted the discussion, and stated that the government declined to make a movement, while Canada declined to take measures themselves, but as they now showed deficient portions, the government comes forward to assist.

dencing portions, the government comes for-ward to assist.

The subject of naval forces for the lakes, owing to the termination of the convention, was under consideration.

The News credited Lord Lyon and Lord Derby with having raised most of the mischief in the debate. erby with having raised most of the infection at the debate.

The Times questions the policy of the fefenses. The Washington government explained its action entirely of a temporary

The steamer Masschusetts, which arrived bere to-day, had on board the first United States well that has left Charleston since the breaking ont of the rebellion.

Washington, March 6.

The inanguration ball took place to-night in the large hall in the north wing of the Patent Office. By 10 o'clock the crowd was so impense that standing room was almost impossible, to say nothing of an inter absence of dancing. People of every position in life seemed to be present, and the costumes were as varied as the wearers.

The President and lady were received about 11 P. M., with proper ceremony on behalf of the committee of arrangements, the band striking in in medley the national airs as the distinguished guests entered into the crowd. The ball was a great success. The ball-room was finely decorated and brilliantly lighted.

In order that the minds of the friends of the numerous candidates for different Cabinet of WASHINGTON, March 6

The bill to repeal the section of the act which provides for the appointment of agents to purchase cotton and other products of the insurrectionary gitates, was not vetoed by the register, which amounts to about the same thing, mamely: its failure to become a law.

Boerox, March 5.

The Portland Advertiser states that the mystery of the Calais raid last fall has been solved. The whole affair was carried ont by some soldlers of the battery stationed there, three of whom have just been arrested said and sections and speaker Colleges and the section of the same thing and speaker control of the colleges and the section of the same thing and speaker colleges are several months. numerous candidates for different Cabinet of-fices may be relieved, the Evening Republican takes the liberty to make an authorized an-

we have reason to believe this will not take place for everal months.

Ex-Vice-President Hamilin and Speaker Colfix leave for home to morrow.

Henry J. Raymond and Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, are here, and rumor has again coupled their names with the French mission. Richmond papers of Saturday have been received, but they contain nothing. Congressional or editorially or in the news line of any importance. No mention is made of Sheridan's advance in the valley. importance. No mention is made of Sheridan's advance in the valley.

It is evident from the continued secret sessions of the relvel Senate that the negro soldier bill is being again discussed

bill is being again discussed

A serious newspaper pressure is being brought
to bear on the Maryland Legislature so as to from Savannah.

New York, March 6.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac apecial says: The mud appears to remain to a considerable extent master of the situation below Richmond. The rise up to the 4th had been so heavy and continuous for some days as to turn all the roads lato aloughs, and put a stop to any very important movements on either side.

It is estimated by the railroad companies that they had taken away 25,000 people. A large number have remained to attend the inaugura-tion ball, including many distinguished people. The numbers of the House have generally de-The numbers of the House have generally de-parted for home.

Co tan recess which occurred during the Inaugural ceremonies on Saturday caused prompt action in the Senate to-day ou the interpretation, and a resolution was adopted stolishing the famous Senatorial Drinking Saloon, known as the Hole in the Wall, which has been in full operation for ten or fifteen

ars. A Senatorial caucus was held to-day, at which the new committees were arranged. Senator Fessenden resumes his old position as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Wade remains at the head of the Territorial Committee, and Mr. Trumbull as Chairman of the Judiciary

ommittee.

The Star of this evening has the following in The Star of this evening has the following in blazing double-leaded: There is information from Richmond to the effect that Lees project for the future military operations of the Confederacy were to make a defensive quadrangle, with Richmond as one of its angles; the four points of the quadrangle were to be manned each with sixty thousand troops, who could it was thought, be relied upon for defensive duty, leaving Lee at liberty with his white army to march in any direction. The failure of the rebel Congress to promptly base measures for filling the army, the rapid advance of Sherman, and Sheridan's victory have now made Lee's plans impracticable.

During the confusion of the last hour's session a serious legislative mistake was made. A joint

During the confusion of the last hour's cession a serious legislative mistake was made. A joint resolution, duly enrolled and signed by the Vice President and Speaker of the House, was presented to the President late on Friday night directing suit to be brought in relation to paying the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and prohibiting any money to be paid the land grant Railroad Companies for transportation of troops and munitions of war. This being just the reverse of what was agreed on by both Houses in relation to that much discussed and important matter. This resolution, which had exactly the same

onchers as the bill, had been engrossed in lace of the bill which had really passed. The atter was of course, lost, and the former was iscovered in time to have the President with-old his signature. An investigation has been ordered.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, MARCh 5

To Major-General Dix:
The following despatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department:
General Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major-General Ilsneock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of Sheridan, with headquarters at Winchester.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, Va. March 5—11 A. M.

CITY POINT, Va , March 5-11 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Descriters who came in this morning report
that Sleridan has routed Early and captured
Charlottesville. They report four regiments
awing gone from here (Richmond) to re-enforce
Early.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. CITY POINT, March 5-2 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters from every point of the enemy's
these confirm the capture of Charlottesville by
Sheridan. They say he captured General Early
and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men.
Four brigades were reported as being sent to
Lynchburg, to get there before Sherman if
possible.
U. S. GRANT, Lient. Gen.

CITY POINT, March 5-4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters, as to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Stanton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total. U. S. GRANT,

Licutenant-General.

New York, March 6.

The Richmond Sentinel opposes the movement for a Convention in North Carolina and Georgia, and says it is the form in which the openly disloyal men of those States are making opposition to the Confederacy and exhibiting their treason in the name of the people. We call upon the House of Delegates to put its own heel with emphasis on the convention scheme.

The Whig announces the appointment of an agent to collect old maskets, and calls npon the people to interest themselves in the matter and to runsack every nook and corner in quest of arms and equipments.

New York, March 7.

The Times' Washington special says: Evidence accumulates that Sherman has moved by the flank of Johnston's forces, and placed himself between that body of rebels and Wilmington.

Officers from General Schofield's army, who

Officers from General Schofield's army, who arrived here to-day from Wilmington, bring information that refingees and deserters are daily arriving in our lines, who report that Sherman has moved from Winsboro, S. C., in the direction of Favetteville, N. C., flanking Florence, and compelling the rebels to evacuate it, npon which it was occupied by our cavalry, who were engaged in the destruction of the railroad. The passibility of a junction between Sherman and Schofield is thus placed beyond all doubt, though up to March 1st it had not been actually effected.

The Herseld's Wilmington correspondent of The Herald's Wilmington correspondent of

steamer is leaving, that Sherman's main body is crossing the northwest branch of the Cape Fear, sixty miles from this place; if so the Chickamauga, which ran up the river, will come to grief between two fires. She is hemmed in between the forces of Sherman and Schoffeld, and will either be destroyed or captured.

[Note.—The Chickamanga has since been destroyed by the rebels, which goes to confirm the report of the whereabouts of Sherman's main body.

(Signed) REPORTER.]

Affairs at Wilmington, under the administration of General Schoffeld, are progressing in a very eatifactory manner. No orders have yet bren issued respecting the taking of the oath of alleglance, but it is intimated that nine-tenths of the inhabitants are willing to give this proof of their loyalty to the Government.

f their loyalty to the Government. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

We have nothing further this morning from Sheridan.
The Tribune's special says the Senate expects

The Tribune's special says the Senate expects to complete its business this week.

The nominations of Cabinet officers were sent in to day, but as there were no committees confirmations were delayed. The only change is in the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no doubt that Senator Harlan will succeed Mr. Usher in the Interior.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th inst. denonnes the execution of Beall, the guerilla and ejy, and says that threats were made in the streets of Richmond to hang any Yankee officers on parcle and who might be found at large.

The Richmond Sentinel says that the rebel Secretary of the Treasury would be glad to receive donations of money, bonds, plate, or other valuables to enable him to pay the soldiers.

The Richmond Enquirer pronounces the whole finencial system of the Confederacy defective, and proposes an equation of the public debt to and proposes an equation of the public debt to the specie value, saying that it involves no re-

The rebel Honse of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 8th of March.

Washinoton, March 7. Washinoton, March.

Washinoton, March 7.

The Navy Department has received an official report from Admiral Dahlgren on our possession of Georgetown, South Carolina. The report is dated Flag steamer Harvest Moon, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28, in which he says, under date of the 26th: I apprised the department that the naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown. As soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty, I gave my attention to this point, as likely to be the most preferable communication for Gen. Sherman, in case such became desirable, before entering North Carolina. Accordingly, I began to collect a suitable force from this station. The McDonough, Geranium, and two launches were ordered into Santee river, being the only ones of that class of vessels which could pass the bar of the river. Ou the 22d the Pawnee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marines we could collect were embodied in as a battalion. The object was to pass up the Santee with this body of men, take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The Insee the rear of the rebel works, and assault while the vessels attacked the front. The inry was to be under command of Comma Stanley, assisted by Lleut. Col. Williams. n the 23d the Pawnee crossed the bar and ed the Mingo and Lelpsic within, npon th the rebels left the battery. The marines were landed and the municipal authorities tened their submission to the United States the battery mounted 15 guns. Admiral Dahl-ren calls the attention of the Navy Department o Lient. Stoddard, of the marines, who acquited himself with credit, and now has come of the largest force of marines that has been collected together for some time. He did good service in the field with the marines of the fleet bulgade at Ried's Nach.

scribee in the field with the marines of the fiest brigade at Bird's Neck.
Commander Stillwagen, of the Pawnee, in his report says he has sent a detachment of marines, nuder Lieutenant Breese, of the United State marine corps, to occupy the fort. He she osays. "I have directed Commander Creighton to proceed carefully up Black river and have despatched the tug Catalpa with Lieutenant Commander Henry and Easign Glass prepared to open communication by the army code of signals with Sherman, who is said to be some twelve miles off."

Admiral Dahlgren has issued an order for the maintenance of authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says, "In conformity to the laws of the United States in Georgetown. He first says, "In conformity to the laws of the United States slavery no longer exists within the lines of the Union forces. Slaves residing there become freemen, and will enjoy the fruits of their own labor."

The department has received information of the capture of the blockade-runners Deer, Crize, Monadnock, and others, in Charleston Harbor on the 18th nlt.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The steamer Savannah, from Hilton Head on the 4th inst., has arrived, bringing Important despatches from Gen. Gilmore to the War Dapartment.

The Charleston Courier of the 2d lust, says

despatches from Gen. Gimore to the War Department.

The Charleston Courier of the 2d Inst. says an officer of Sherman's army was in Charleston taking preparatory steps toward raising a regiment of white troops. A number of families who had removed beyond the city had returned with their household goods.

The Savannah Republican of the 2d contains Gov. Brown's message, of which an abstract has been published. The Republican contains a rebel account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia from the Agusta Constitutionalist of Feb. 27th, derived from the eldzens of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops in large

Sherman was at Camden, S. C., on the Wateree onerman was at camee, S. C., on the waters river, a little over 100 miles southwest of Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear river, which town, it was believed, he has before now reached. Rumors in the Army of the Potomac on Sunday last that General Sherman had defeated Johnston in a heavy battle, and captured 1,500 prisoners. short Goodwin went the same day and surren-lered the city to Sherman. The public stores were thrown open and everybody helped them-elves. No stores were burnt. Sherman's rmy entered Coinmbla in the afternoon. They serves. No spress were burns. Succinian service control of the service of the ser

imbers left on the 17th in the direction of harlotte. Gov. Magrath left on the 18th for

e upper section of the State. Beauregard left on Sunday for Charlotte

Reynold's house is the only one left stand-

own and the State House. The fire extended ight or ten blocks east of Maln street, destroy-

move are destroyed. Only three churches were left standing.

The female college is uninjured, and is now convicted by however, and only the control of the convicted by however, and only the convicted by however, and only the convicted by however, and only the convicted by the c

suffering and deaths from starvation. Some twenty-five miles of the Greenville Railroad had been previously destroyed by a freshet. Much damage was also done by the enemy.

started on the expedition, instead of being out for monihs. Some of Sherman's officers said that his destination was Raleigh and Salishury.

and confident of success. One corps took the read to Camden and Florence, another to Winnelsore, and Sherman, with two

Winnelvore, and Sherman, with two corps, moved on the direct road to Charlotte.

The Post says our consul at Halilax has be informed that one of the iron rams construct in France, and said to have passed into reb hands, is now at one of the West India Islam

preparing for a cruize. The old rumor that these vessels are coming to this port is repeated. About 1.200 troops embark from this port for Hiltou Head daily. Large nambers of fur-

loughed soldlers are returned to the Army of the Potomac.

The Bulletin of this city has the following

Washingron, March 7.

A man named Clements has been turned over
the civil authorities by military authority,
gainst whom evidence is positive that he had
all his plans arranged for assanlting President
incoln on inauguration day. He is in jail

FORTRESS MONROF, March 4
Rear Admiral Porter arrived here yesterday
nd proceeded to Washington.

FORTHERS MORROR, March 4.

The sleamer Cumberlaud arrived here this morning from Wilmington, N. C., the 23d nlx with about four thousand of our released prisoners taken by our forces at the capture of Wilmington

nington under a strong guard for the use of

New YORK, March 7.

The Herald's Wilmington special says: When we come in we found a large number of fine locking houses deserted. The impression was created that the inhabitants had evacuated with Bragg's troope. We now learn that these houses have been used since the early stage of the war, when their inmates fled to the interior of secret the demonstrations along the coast.

to escree the demonstrations along the coast, which were then so generally expected.

The blockade-running business was carried

on by wealthy speculators from Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and other cities of the

outh, and their employes were the poorer ouddle classes, who were compelled to ear

The Times's New Orieans letter of the 23d

The Times's Paris correspondent says: The

Emperor does not intend to make any interference in our war, and is going to remove all pretexts for our interfering in Mexico.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says the rebel residents there were greatly elated at the

absence of any allusion to our affairs in the Emperor's speech to the Legislature, and they assume to know that he has matured plans for the recognition of the Confederacy soon after the 4th of March.

cape his relentiess squadron.

The accounts agree so well in every particular and are in such perfect accordance with

NEW YORK March 7

North Carolina,

New York, March 7.

Pinladelpina, March 7.

Washington, March 7.

The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says: The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says: It is reported that for some weeks a large force of negroes have been throwing up fortifications along the banks of the Roanoke river.

Several months sluce many old and experienced officers surnised that, if Lee was compelled to fail back from his present position, he would form a new defensive line along that stream, which will add greatly to the difficulty which an attacking column would have to overcome. The siege guns from Petersburg and Richmond have been sent off in that direction, via the Danville Railroad, and many things seem to indicate that his army will soon be en route for some place. oute for some place.
The Herald's Wilmington correspondent.

writing on the 3d, makes no allusion to the re-ported junction of Schofield's force with Sher-man's. Schofield was busy perfecting plans for the centinuance of his campaign in North Car-sing. ina. Exchange of prisoners in Cape Fear River Exchange of prisoners in Cape Fear River was going on. On paisoners received look well, except their want of clothing.

The Herald's correspondent shows that there were no less than 300 blockade runners lying in the port of Nassau, whose occupation is gone. They represent the capital to amount to a million dollars.

The Washington special says that Judge Edmonds is recommended for the Interior Department by the Governors of nine States.

Philapher Phila March 8 eight or ten blocks east of Main street, destroy-ing everything in the business part of the city. Both hotels, the Guardian and Carolinian acws-paper officers, a number of churches, the Cath-olle Seminary, and severai other public huild-ings, are in ruins. All the depots and buildings at Charlotte Junction are hurned, and all the cars and engines which the rebels did not re-move are destroyed. Only three churches were left stradies.

The female college is nninjnred, and is now occupied by houseless women and children. The old State House was blown up. The new State House was not tonched. It contained a statue of Washington. Wade Hampton's house was saved by the Federal officers. Gen. Preston's house was also saved, and given to the occupants of the Catholic Seminary, whose property was accidentally destroyed. The railroads also at Columbia are all torn up, and all the bridges leading to the place destroyed. All the founderies and machine shops are destroyed, and the country around the place stripped of all eatables and transportation. All the horses and carriages in the city are taken. The citizens are in a destinate condition. Unless relief is soon extended there will be great suffering and deaths from starvation. Some PHILADELPHIA, March & A special despatch from Washington to the Bulletin gives the following news:
Richmond papers of the 6th contain no millary news of importance from North Carolina or Viscoita

T Virginia.

The Enquirer of the 6th, in the course of a bing editorial, easys: The country turns in dispute irom Congress. For four months it has at in Richmond, and day after day witnessed he military strength of the Confederacy dwinding away, though Lee has appealed to it and inplored it to use the great military strength of plored it to use the great military strength of e negroes for the defence of our country. t to this date of the session it has wholly led to adopt measures for the salvation of the country.

In the rebel Congress a resolution of the Beneral Assembly of North Carolina, protecting against the arming of slaves in any emer-

The treasury department's banks removed to Cherlotte. Both newspapers removed a portion of their stock to the same place. Many tegroes left with the Yankees. None of them ency without the consent of the States, was NEW ORLEANS, March 1, VIA CAIRO, 8. pegroes left with the Yankees. None of them were taken by force. Large numbers are returning to their masters. Sherman thought that he would visit the country west of Broad river, and advised the Mayor to send the cilizens there. The Federals seemed much incused against Magrath, and should use him harshly if they got him in their power. Few, if any, pulvate residences were entered. No outrages are known to have been committed on the women. The enemy was under strict discipline during their march through the city. Sherman's headquarters were in the city, at the residence of Mr. Duncan. The estimated number of his infantive and artillery is 70,000. He has no cavalry with him. Their rear guard passed through on Tuesday afternoon. The irrops were in the best condition, well clothed, well shod, and marched as if they had just started on the expedition, instead of being out the restriction. NEW ORLEANS, March 1, VIA CAIRO, 8. Gen. Capby and staff leave here to-day for the vicinity of Mobile, and Acting. Rear Admiral Thatcher arrived yesterday, and to-day assumed command of the West Gulf Squadron, vice Commodore Palmer. The latter officer will command at New Orleans.

The steamer Arizonia, just fitted up as a flagship, was destroyed by fire, 30 miles below here, on Monday. Five of the crew perished, and several of the officers lost all their effects. The Arizonia was one of the timest vessels in the

Arizonla was one of the finest vessels in the leet, and her loss will be severely felt. The robel General Assembly adjourned on the lih ult, after a session of three weeks. Manuctories are started at different parts of the late. A bill for the relief of illegally disfranhised people of Louisiana passed both house

Cotton casier.

MEMPHIS, March 4.

A fire broke out in the press-room of the Bulletin office to-day, which was soon extinguished. The loss was mainly by water. It will probably reach \$20,000, which is covered by insurance. Incendiarism was the cause.

Eight bodies were recovered from the wreck of the steamer Watson, sunk near Napoleon. Twenty-seven persons are still missing.

The Arkansas river banks are inil and still rising. Guerillas continue their outrages ontside of our liues. Gen. Washburne sent an expedition after them. Major Hawley, 524 U. S. infantly, has been assigned command of all the forces west of the Mississippl river.

Newbern, N. C., March 1. The intelligence from the North Carolina paers indicates that both sections are concentrating their forces on her borders for a final strug

A Raleigh paper says: The people of this city A Raleigh paper says: The people of this city will hear the guns of the last and greatest battle of the American rebellion, and the traditionary grounds of the Old North State will be the common grave-yard of State rights and lines, without which no attempt at secession could have been made. The existence of State index will afford sufficient pretext to prompt the great interest of our section to revoit against the government of the other section. History demonstrates that personal interest is paramount to the life of the army, and to make no one family, one people, and to obliterate these dangers, we must sholish State lines, which will give us a central head to which all loyal interest will be attracted—a republican government which will be the embodiment of free institutions, a country in which people can't run riot with about the capture of Wilmington.

It appears that by advices brought by the Cumberland there is no truth in the reported arrival of a portion of General Sherman's forces at Wilmington, or even that a junction had been effected with General Schofield's army. General Schofield with a part of his army had advanced about ten miles out from Wilmington and met with frequent resistance from prowling bands of guerillas and small detachments of the enemy, who appeared to be ever on the alert to pick up stragglers belonging to his command. The rebels were also endeavoring to cut off the supplies which were left at Wilmington under a strong guard for the use of tions, a country in which people can't run riot and pinnge into extremes under the cloak of Democracy.

The Raleigh Progress says that the Federals

are concentrating a force of forty thousand a Newbern, which will soon be ready to strike SANDY HOOK, March 8, 2.30 P. M. The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool 25th, via Queenstown has arrived. Her dates are three days later.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the Confidence Gazennumb, have countermented.

Confederate Government have countermanded the large orders for torpedoes, The London Times has an editorial on the Nothing of the movements of General Sherman was known in Wilmington, thought it was thought that General Terry would soon resume active movements in aid of the campaign in official acts of the recent conference, and points significantly to the fact that Seward's proposition for the combined effort at some extrinsic t concedes that the North came best ont of the

The Index continues its efforts to frighter England into recognition of the South hy poiring out that Lee's army is for the present the defence of Canada and the uncertain tenure detence of Canada and the uncertain tenure of that defence.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville said nothing had been done toward the establishment of a new colony in Hudson Bay and recover territory, and thought it not desirable of the pending Confederate negotiations in Canada.

Canada.

The funeral of Cardinai Wiseman was attended with much pomp. The procession was three miles long.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the report that France has assured the American dovernment that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory. The transaction is a mere lien on the products of certain mines as security for the French expectation. crtain mines as security for the French ex-cases. France also repudlates the rumors of entemplated recognition of the South by Na-

The Thues's New Orieans letter of the 2:id says that the multiplicity of the rimmors relative to the evacuation of Mohile are not true. The rebel forts covering the city have been strengthened materially. The garrison of the city has been reinforced by 12:000 men. The city is not invested at all by Federal troops. In Alabama rallroad and telegraph communication between Mobile and central Alabama is in an uniuterrupted state Generals Beauregard, Taylor, Chalmers, Frank Gardner, D. H. Meary, and others, are in Mobile. On the 15th orders were issued calling upon every ablebodled male person to bear arms, and in the evening of the same day a jubilec took place. A large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores have been received from Columbia, Ga., during the past few weeks, while upward of \$000 negroes have been at work on the fortifications. New York, March 8. Orders have been received from Gen. Fry to commence the draft here on the 15th lnst., and in jursuance of these orders Assistant Adjuntant-General Branson, now acting as Provost Marshal-General, has issued instructions to the Provost Marshal to be ready for the draft. small number of men are being raised daily toward illing the large quota due from this General E. W. Hinks has been appointed

Provost Marshal-General and military com-mander of Harrisburg, and Major Ledge is to assume command of the office of Provost Marchal-General of this district.

The Herald's Wilmington special says that an interesting ceremony recently took place at the headquarters of General Schofield, the occasion

headquarters of General Schofield, the occasion being the presentation of medals to the officers and soldiers of the 23d corps for meritorious conduct and valor on the field of battle. The following are the names of the recipients: Capt. J. V. Kelly, 104th Ohio; Capt. J. H. Brown, 19th Kentucky; Corporal W. H. Bawhall, 104th Ohio; Corporal Joseph Davis, company G, 104th Ohio; private Abram Grenwall, company G, 104th Ohio, private L. C. Gant, company G, 104th Ohio, and private Ricksyker, company G, 104th Ohio, the recognition of the Confederacy soon after the 4th of March.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal says Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address expressive of his horror at the centinnance of the war and a reaffirmation of neutrality, when advices by the Canada reached him, reporting the opening of peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe. This news placed him in a dilemma, and he thought it better for a time to remain silent on the subject.

The Pope has addressed a letter to Maximilian on the Mexican Church question. The Pope claims complete freedom of action for the Preplate of the Church, and the control of all its property by the Archbishops and Bishops, and the exclusion of every dissenting worship.

The policy of the new Becretary of the Treasury will be to contract rather than expand currency, like his profacessors. There is no news of military operations. The namy is busily engaged in spanning the river eyond General Terry's lines with pontoon

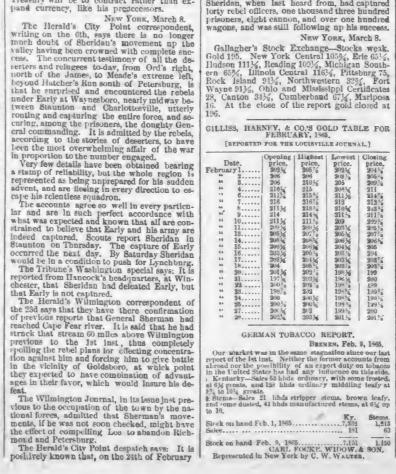
bridges. PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph, dated Washington, March 8, says: Information has been received from Winchester, confirming the reported victory of Sheridan over Early at the battle which took place at Waynesboro, and Sheridan, when last heard from, had captured lorty rebel officers, one thousand three hundred prisoners, eight cannon, and over one hundred wagons, and was still following in his success.

New York March 8. New York, March 8.
Gallagher's Stock Exchange—Stocks weak.
Gold 195. New York Central 105%, Erle 65½,
Ilndson 111½, Reading 109½, Michigan Southern 65½, Illinois Central 116½, Pittebnrg 75,
Rock Island 91½, Northwestern 32½, Fort
Wayne 91½, Ohlo and Mississippl Certificates
28, Canton 34½, Cumberband 67½, Mariposa
16. At the close of the report gold closed at NEW YORK, March 8.

GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.'S GOLD TABLE FOR FEBRUARY, 1865.



GUERILLA OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY. FRANKLIN, Ky., March 4, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louiseille Journal:

It is my painful duty to add, in the passing history of Kentucky, another to the long list of ontrages perpetrated by guerilias. On the night of the 27th ult., three of these monsters in human form visited the honse of Mr. H. G. Harris, a citizen beyond reproach, and one of the true and tried Union men of the country. They spproached the door, demanded admittance, and, their demand not being immediately compiled with, they at once began to fire at him through the window. Thus they shot and mortally wounded H. G. Harris, Jr., who, aroused by the report of fire-arms, had raised bimself to a sitting posture to see what was going on. The father selzed his gun, left the house, and gave them battle, though three to one, in the yard. With his white night clothes on—the night being dark—he became a target for their deadly sim. Three balls struck him—two on the blp—doing but little damage, and one through the To the Editors of the Louisville Journal; sim. Three balls struck him—two on the hip—doing but little damage, and one through the centre of the leg, just above the knee. This last cansed him to fall; upon which one of the gnerillas approached him, presented a cocked pistol to his head, and threatened to blow his brains ont. Thereupon another drew his pistol upon his comrade-in-crime, and threatened to blow his brains ont if he injured the old man more than had already been done. His wounds are severe, but not mortal. One of the guerillae was shot on the thumb; another was slightly touched upon the hip. After the firing had ceased, they entered and robbed the house, taking whatever they wanted. There were but three members of the family at home that night, as I learn—the old gentleman, the little boy, as I learn—the old gentleman, the little boy, who was mortally wounded, and a younger soin of some ten or eleven summers. Helpless they lay till the assistance of kind friends came to their relief. The youth died the following night. The father still lives, and, with careful nursing and prudent and ekilful treatment on the part of those who have the management of the case, he those who have the management of the case, he will soon be restored to his family in health and

The same party of guerillas visited other The same party of guerillas visited other houses in the neighborhood, robhed the lumates, and plundered the dwellings. Deeds of this character are not now, nor have they been for some time past, uncommon in this section of country. Few, however, have been reported—for what reason I cannot say. If no relief be hrought to the country people here—they good, substantial farmers of the country—they will have to abandon their homes and seek safety in the guarded towhs or States where peace and quiet reign. Cannot the military do something for the bleedlux, suffering people? They help to entain the Government, and for their action they are outraged by robber bands. The Government owes them protection, and they now ask that its strong arm be extended to shield them from harm.

Having full confidence in its ability to afford relief, and full faith in its pledges to secure peace and quiet. I long to see the day, and link soon to come, when Kentucky's soil shal not be descerated by the polinting tread of outlaw bands.

OFFICE KENITCKY STATE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1865. }
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
The following correspondence from the War Department, had in the cettlement of the case of W. H. Belden, Commissary Sergeant of the 8th Kontucky cavalry, a twelve months regiment, settles the constituent from the property of t ettles the question of bonnty for nine and twelve months troops. If the papers will generally publish this it will greatly benefit the nine and twelve-months troops who have been muste out and believe they are entitled to bounty. Respectfully, C. D. PENNEBAKER.

Agent and Col. of Ky.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1864. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th of September, 1864, referring to this department for decision the papers in the case of Commissary Sergeant Wim. H. Belden, 8th Kentneky cavalry, and requesting information also of the amount of bonnty to be paid to the recruits for twelve months from the State of Kentneky.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that no troops were called for under sections 3 and 4 of acts of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, and no bounty was, therefore, due to ninemonths or twelve-months troops under these sections of the law, but, by order of the Secretary of War of Angust 20, 1862, a special bounty of \$25 was allowed the recruits for twelve-months regiments from Kentneky, then raising, and that amount is all the bounty they are entitled to receive. The papers are enclosed.

I am. sir, very respectfully, your ob't sery t, (Signed)

Samuel Breck,

A. A. G. U. S. A.

Major Rodfrap P. Dodge. Additional Paymaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The following is the telegram referred to: Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge th

The following is the telegram referred to: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1862. Governor J. F. Robinson, Frankfort, Ky.:

The twelve-months recruits in Kentucky will be allowed the \$25 bounty and advance pay, and instructions will be given to the dishnrsing officers accordingly.

(Signed)

Screeter of War.

Official—Samuel Breck, A. A. G. U. S. A. Washinton, March 8, Notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate at Notwithstanding the reduced of the admission of her Renators, they confirmed the mission of ber Renators, they confirmed the nemination of United States Attorneys and Marshalls for the Judicial District of that State.

Mercutio said of his wound, "It was not as deep as a well, of aswide As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead, But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed, Add a rose-tint charm to the social circie, And render life a thing to be enjoyed. Also, the thing itself is quite enjoyable. Never was scarching Tonic in such pleasant shape. Tender youth, declining age, the mind O'er wrought by meutal care, most gentle females. And the wreat of men, all find these Bitters The Baim of life and source of health. Delay not a trial. Conveniently deposited In every town, wherever civilization extends, It can be obtained, true, genuine, and sure. nos ocds&w1

MARRIED.

At the residence of the hride's father, Dr. Wm. Bryan, the 2d inst., by Elder W. Crawford, Mr. Olly ea P. ULIER and Mice JULIA H. BETAN, all of Jefferson unty, Ky. On Thursday, the 2d inst., at the residence of Mr avid Kibley, by Rev. G. Gooch, Mr. Lewis Fox and ties Ann Withhow, all of Louisville, Ky. In Terre Haute, Iudiaus, on Tuesday, February 28, 1895, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, at the residence of the builde's father, Lieutemant John C. Mahan of the 118th Ind. Voi. Inf., and Miss Lou. S. Harbert, all of that

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d inst., of congestive hill, James R. Brannin, son of A. O. Brannin, Esq., f this city, in the 24th year of his age. Feb. 19th, of pneumonia, at the residence of his son n-law, Joseph Thomas, near Providence, Ky., Mr. Jose Basserr, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

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kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from re-

cent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable res-

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invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same

effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or finter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and

the animal spirits.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CAPITAL \$1,000,000, PAID IN, Fiscal Agent of the United States, Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in pay-ment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent interest notes, with iii be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankrs on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

underwigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the saie of United States Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864 and are payable three years from that time, in currence or are convertible at the option of the holder into

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GOLD-BEARINGBONDS These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per ent, including gold interest from November, which ates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum. besides its exemption from State and municipal taxe tion, which adds from one to three per cent more according to the rate isvied on other property. The nterest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached

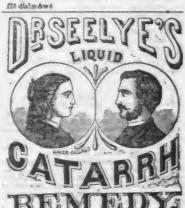
each note, which may be cut off and sold so any bank or banker. The interest amounts to One cent per day on a 850 note. Two cents " " 8100 "
Ten " " 8500 "
20 " " 81000 "
81 " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promp ly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will prob-

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CURE WARRANTED if Directions are followed.

Single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times

The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. ferrons find they have a cold; that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temper-sture. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a

slight discharge, thin and sorid, afterward thick and ad-

helve, may ensue.

As the discuss becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in grantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and beavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of

mell is lessened or destroyed; desfness frequently takes

allen down from the head during the night. When

The above are but few of the many Catarrhal syn

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE & Co., Freeport, IR

DR. SEELYE'S BRONCHIAL SIRUP.

Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Brou-

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For sale at Retail by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

Throat, and Croup.

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James Smiley, deceased,

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Another common and important symptom of Ca-tarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick and slimy nucous, which has From Wm. B. Bradbury, Boardman & Gray, James W. Vose, and Hallett, Davis, & Co., Parlor Gem and others: MELODEONS Of all styles and prices;

From the best Makers. CALL for SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY, and MUSICAL LEAVES for Subbath Schools,

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This Sirup is especially beneficial in affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubos, caused by Catarrh, greatly assisting in its permanent curse when used in counsection with the Remedy. If taken in time, it never fails to cure the severest cases of Croup.

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ONE STEAM ENGINE, IN INCH CYLINDER, 2
Peet stroks, with boller, heator, and all of the connections, complete and in perfect order. Also into feet
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